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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXVIII — ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1896.—TEN PAGES — PRICE FIVE CENTS

SPAIN UNFURLS THE BLACK FLAG

Rebels Will Meet Butchery with Torch and Carnage.

INSURGENT FORCES GATHERING

In One Army They Would Number Fifteen Thousand.

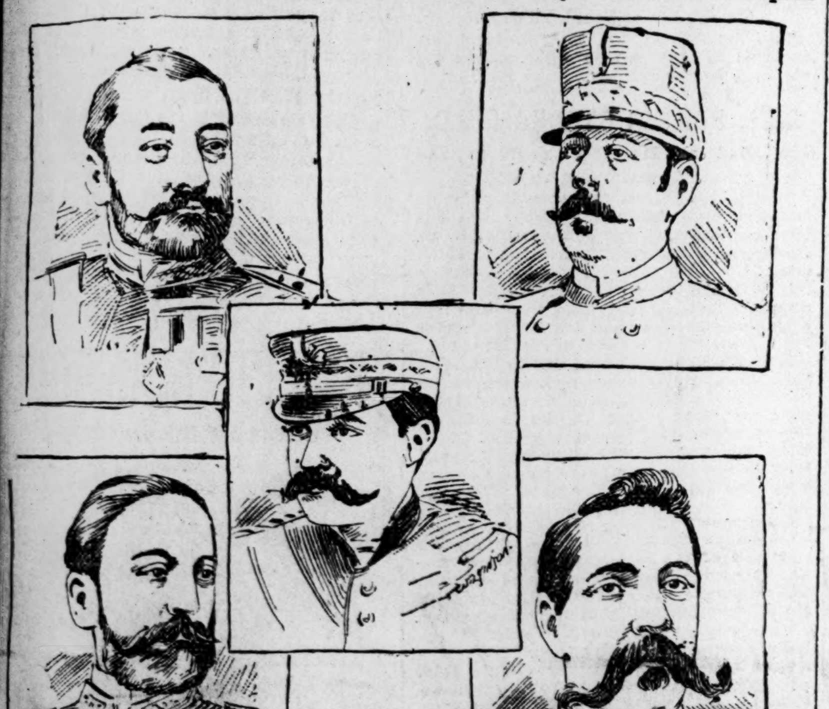
YELLOW JACK IS BREAKING OUT AGAIN

The Dread Paludal Fever Is More Than the Soldiers from Spain Can Stand.

Havana, Cuba, January 20.—(Special.)—News reaches here today that the rebel Generals Maceo, Bebreco and Rabi have united near San Luis and that other rebel forces are expected. It is estimated by conservative royalists that there are at least 15,000 insurgents in the field.

Yellow fever, despite cooler weather, is said to be causing many deaths at and near Santiago de Cuba, and the Spanish soldiers are the worst sufferers. The rebels are thoroughly aroused and if Weyler designs a warfare of butchery Gomez and his aides will respond with a series of the most brutal carnage and incendiarism. The entire island will be laid to waste and Havana will be blown up by trusted spies who will risk their lives to get through the lines.

Spanish Generals Who Are Now Prominently Before the People.



LIEUT. GEN. LUIS M. DE PANDO,
Acting as Coadjutor with General Marin, in Temporary Command in Cuba.

JOSE ARDERIUS.
He Has Been Acting as Governor General When Campos Was in the Field.

GENERAL CAMILO POLAVIEJA,
Known as "The Butcher," Who Was Strongly Urged for Governor General.

GENERAL AUGUSTIN LUQUE.
He is Reported to Have Broken General Maceo's Advance.

GENERAL MARIN,
Who is in Supreme Command in Cuba Pending the Arrival of Campos's Successor.

With the coming of General Weyler to inaugurate a campaign of blood, there is gloom and desperation ahead for downtrodden Cuba. Awaiting his arrival, which will take place in about two weeks, there exists that portentious lull which always betokens the coming storm. The Spaniards are whetting their knives for an indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and chiltheir longings. Weapons stained with insurgent blood adorn their boudoirs and merciless terms of vengeance are indulged in.

Arousing the People.

With the insurgents it is a terrible strain. Hitherto they have only had themselves to fear for, as under Campos women and children were safe. The unfurling of the black flag by Spain, her acknowledgment of defeat in the field and her purpose to butcher even the cradle has brought the insurgents face to face with the fact that all their energies must be strained. General Gomez is busy sending runners all over the island acquainting them with the fact that the black flag has been raised. He appeals to their love of home and family and country to arise at once and as one man, before the exterminator comes.

"You have but one life," he says, "and you had better sell it as dearly as possible"

A Feeble Show of Strength.

The government is making a strong effort today to make it appear that it has re-established its cordon from Havana to Batabano. The running of a train over improvised rails down and back was made the occasion of a demonstration of strength. The fact is that from day to day General Gomez breaks the cordon at will. The insurgents have destroyed all the stations, inflicting a total loss of over $1,000,000. They have repeatedly cut the cable which goes thence to South America.

An Insurgent Victory.

The insurgents whip-sawed a large force of Spanish troops near San Felipe yesterday and harassed their flanks again today. About fifty Spaniards were killed and ten insurgents. The city resembled a hospital today because of the great number of wounded being brought in on litters. The Red Cross agency is doing good work in relieving the wounded, under the excellent management of Dr. A. J. Diaz.

The manner in which the deposition of Campos came to be announced is suggestive of the mine which underlies the political fabric, and which, upon the slighest provocation, may be exploded into a flame of riot and bloodshed around the palace itself.

The Industrial Situation.

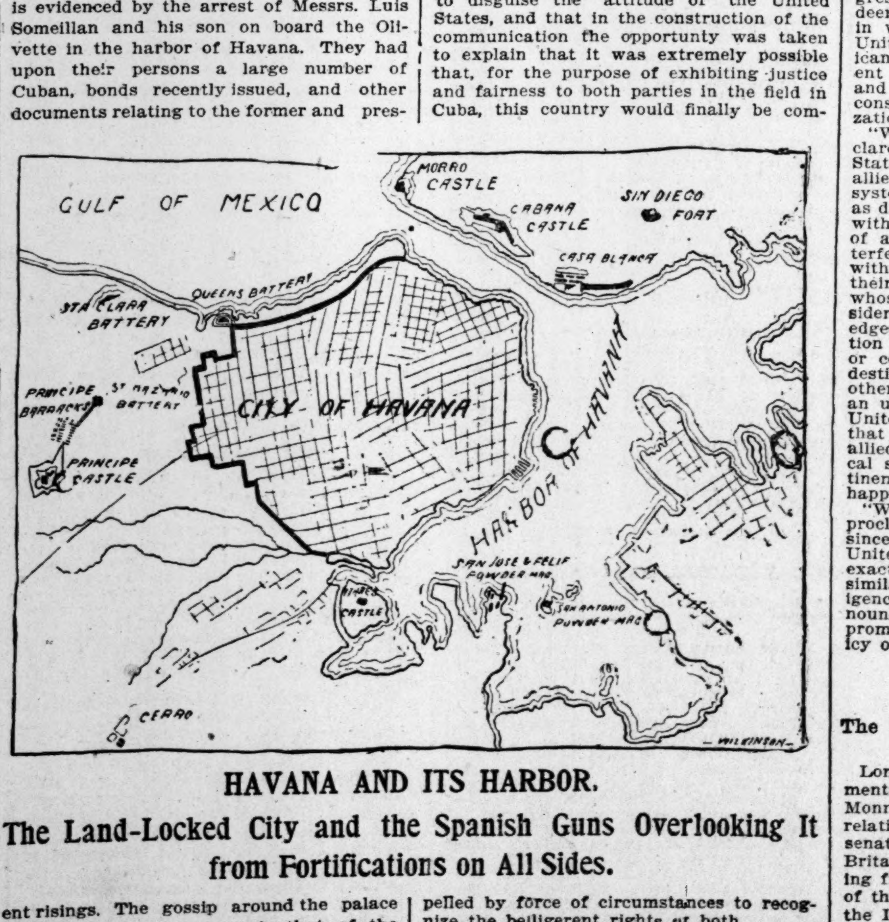
To fully explain the situation it must be stated that the financial and industrial condition of Cuba has been placed in a very critical condition by the burning of the cane and tobacco crops, which are the staples of the island. Business is daily decreasing, and with the almost complete breaking up of the railway system, it has reached the lowest point in the memory of man. The railroad companies of the interior are suffering heavily because of the inability of the government to protect traffic. The managers discharged all their men a few days ago and now all the railroads centering in this city, such as the Ferro-Carril del Oeste and the Ferro-Carril del Unidos Havana, have also discharged most of their workmen. These latter railroads are only able to run trains irregularly six or seven miles out of Havana. Notice has already been served upon the Spanish government by the foreign holders of bonds in these roads that they will insist upon full indemnity for the damage done their property. They claim that as the government has not recognized the existence of a state of war, holding that the pending disturbance is only an insurrection, it is responsible for the damage growing out of its failure to protect it.

Families, utterly destitute, are reaching the city in great number, clamoring for bread and shelter. The captain general has ordered that subscriptions be taken up among all the government employes and also among the trades guilds and business men for the benefit of these destitute people, but as the number of victims is so large the proposed collections will fall far short of their purpose.

The Spaniards insist that the government should turn the Cubans over to riotous slaughter. These people cry out "echar la mave"—to turn the key and radically change the public policy. The idea of the government in not publishing the facts about the situation in the field has added to the unrest. They are now aware of the fact that Maximo Gomez and Antonio Maceo are within cannon sound of the city, each backed by an army of 8,000 to 10,000 men. Instead of a mere insurrection it is realized that it is a powerful rebellion, and that, in the interest of business and the welfare of the people the government should suppress it or admit is incompetency.

Seeds of Revolution.

That the infection of revolution has reached the best classes of business life in Havana, spurring up Spain to activity, is evidenced by the arrest of Messrs. Luis Someillan and his son on board the Olivette in the harbor of Havana. They had upon their persons a large number of Cuban, bonds recently issued, and other documents relating to the former and present risings. The gossip around the palace occasioned by this arrest is that of the $45,000,000 of bonds issued lately in New York they have disposed of a large number to persons in a position to help the Cuban cause and, among others, to several United States senators who are not averse to holding securities. This contribution to political gossip is made by Mr. Jose Trujillo, ship inspector of the port. Mr. Salano, who recently held that office, will be sent to Centa, the miserable African prison to which Spain sends all whom she suspects. He was believed to have been helping the Cubans. Mr. Trujillo, who has been in the police department for twenty-five years and was head of the detective force, has made great revelations about the Cuban revolutionary party. He declares that the party has made a contract with a shipyard and has advanced large sums of money on three cruisers of the first-class. They are to be ready whenever called for, when, through their aid, the Cubans will seize some seaport town and thus enable themselves to claim belligerent rights.



HAVANA AND ITS HARBOR.

The Land-Locked City and the Spanish Guns Overlooking It from Fortifications on All Sides.

Sent to a Living Death.

Prisoners are daily brought here from the interior and from the larger cities, to be sent to Centa, the African blackhole, whence they never return. Among the prisoners sent to this loathsome spot, nearly 4,000 miles away from home, are two young ladies who taught school in Santiago. Some of the best young men of the island have been sent.

The Black Flag.

Under the terror of the day one can begin to realize what the black flag means. These grandchildren of Spain, it seems, have not inherited a single right. They dare not even lift up their eyes to heaven for that, too, has been pre-empted by Spain, who sends out second sons of decayed families as priests on the government salary list.

With the open avowal of a war upon women and children, who in all civilized countries have been exempt from disturbance, the arms and hearts of all Cubans will be nerved to do and to dare for their native land. Surely, in this latter part of the nineteenth century civilization will protest against this coming deluge of blood, and demand for a brave people the rights of foemen in the field and the protection of suckling babes, of whom General Weyler's men would make baits on their bayonet points.

HAVE PROPOSALS BEEN SUBMITTED?

IT IS SAID THAT COMMUNICATIONS HAVE BEEN SENT

To Spain from America Bearing on the Cuban Question—What the Proposition Is Said To Be.

New York, January 20.—The Herald says this morning:

"Information of a very startling character has reached the Cuban sympathizers in this city, who are in closest touch with the revolutionary junta, whence the information comes. It is to the effect, as alleged, that President Cleveland authorized Secretary Olney, two or three days ago, to send a note to the American minister at Madrid, which Mr. Taylor, the present incumbent, is instructed to present to the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, a communication, which accompanied the note and which contained a proposition upon the Cuban question.

"This proposition is, as alleged, that Spain at the earliest opportunity withdraw her troops from Cuba; that the Spanish throne recognize the absolute independence of Cuba and its existence as a republic; that the Spanish government accept from Cuba a certain sum of money as indemnity; that Spain accept the guarantee of the United States that Cuba will fulfill her obligations.

"It is said by those close to the junta that this communication was distinctly framed as a friendly proposition and that it went on to say that if Spain did not accept this suggestion in the interests of peace, the United States would ignore the repeated assurance of her trusted representatives in Cuba that no danger threatened the property of her citizens who reside in this country, and the lives of Americans who live in the island, in view of the late occurrences in Santiago, Puerto Principe and Havana, and would detach warships to Cuba to safeguard Americans, which the administration had thus far refrained from doing on account of its implicit confidence in the good will and esteem of the Spanish government.

"The communication is alleged as having been shorn of everything that could bear the slighest semblance of a threat or implied coercion. Nevertheless, the reported reference as to doubt about the security of Americans in Cuba, should Spain reject these alleged good offices of the United States, and positive assurances of American warships being sent into Cuban waters, are said to have been couched in firm language.

"It is said that there was no attempt to disguise the attitude of the United States, and that in the construction of the communication the opportunty was taken to explain that it was extremely possible that, for the purpose of exhibiting justice and fairness to both parties in the field in Cuba, this country would finally be compelled by force of circumstances to recognize the belligerent rights of both.

Minister Palma was seen last night. He had made a flying trip to this city from Washington and was to return yesterday. He would say little upon the subject. He remarked: "That is a very delicate matter. I am not in a position to say what the administration is doing. I will say that I have reasons to believe that our cause will prevail. We have been treated with the utmost courtesy by all whom we have come in contact with and I know that there is something grand in the air for free Cuba.

"Now is the time for Spain to act if she wants to prevent any more bloodshed and save herself from financial ruin. The Cubans will erect a republic out of Cuba's

Continued on fourth column second page.

WILL DRAW THE LINE

Senator Davis Gives His Views on the Monroe Doctrine.

PUTS THEM IN A RESOLUTION

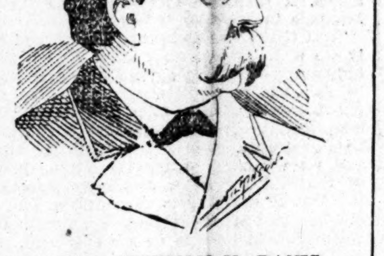
Which Is Passed on Favorably by the Proper Committee.

T TAKES A DECIDEDLY FIRM STAND

Declares That the Purchase of Property on the Western Hemisphere Means War.

Washington, January 20.—(Special.)—The favorable report by the committee on foreign relations of Senator Davis's resolution reaffirming the Monroe doctrine reported to the senate today has been the main subject of discussion in Washington.

The resolution went on the calendar. It will be discussed daily and may not come up for a vote in several weeks. The president is said to be opposed to it, holding that it goes too far. Quite a number of senators oppose it for the same reason. They claim that it is expedient to adopt such a far-reaching resolution. Its adoption, they assert, would be so binding upon the United States as perhaps to embarrass this country in future struggles with other countries. They claim that the Monroe doctine as it stands today is more pliable and can be used to better advantage.



SENATOR CUSHMAN K. DAVIS.
The Minnesota Senator who Is the Author of the New Interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine.

There are others who claim that the passage of this resolution at this time is unnecessary. It is too much of a warlike declaration for adoption when there is no immediate necessity for it.

On the other hand, there is in the senate and in the house a very large element which might be termed a war party. They believe in time that the United States should define its position in regard to this continent clearly and forcibly in order that there can in future be no misunderstanding. This element is in the majority, and unless there is a very decided change of sentiment in the near future the Davis resolution in some form will probably be adopted. They hold that the time has come to let England know just where and how we stand.

The Davis resolution was reported as follows and placed on the calendar:

"Resolved, That the United States of America reaffirms and confirms the doctrine and principles promulgated by President Monroe in his message of December 2, 1823, and declares that it will assert and maintain the doctrine and those principles and will regard any infringement thereof, and particularly any attempt by any European power to take or acquire any new or additional territory on the American continent or any island adjacent thereto, or any right or sovereignty or dominion in the same, in any case or instance as to which the United States shall deem such a thing to be dangerous to its peace or safety by, or through force, purchase, cession, occupation, pledge, colonization, protectorate or by control of the easement in any canal or any other means of transit across the American isthmus, whether under unfounded pretension or right in cases of alleged boundary disputes or under any other unfounded pretensions as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States and as an interposition which it would be impossible in any form for the United States to regard with indifference.

"Resolved, by the senate, the house of representatives concurring, That, whereas, President Monroe, in his message to congress of December 2, anno domini, 1823, deemed it proper to assert as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved on the American continent by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained were thenceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power; and,

"Whereas, President Monroe further declared in that message that the United States would consider any attempt by the allied powers of Europe to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety; that with the existing colonies and dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and should not interfere, but that with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States, and further reiterated in that message that it is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; and,

"Whereas, The doctrine and policy so proclaimed by President Monroe have since been repeatedly asserted by the United States, by executive declaration and exaction upon occasions and exigencies similar to that particular occasion, an exigency which caused them to be first announced and have been ever since their promulgation and now are the rightful policy of the United States." E. W. B.

NO MORE FLAUNTING.

The Globe Says Great Britain Will Soon Get Mad.

London, January 20.—The Globe, commenting on the resolution supporting the Monroe doctrine adopted by the foreign relations committee of the United States senate, says that the people of Great Britain will not stand much more flaunting from anybody. It attributes the action of the committee to a desire to pander to the Irish voters and says the members of the committee may find themselves facing an appalling situation.

L'ECLAIRE IS THREATENING.

Says That the European Powers Will Shut Out Our Ships.

Paris, January 20.—L'Eclaire, commenting upon the extension of the Monroe doctrine embodied in the resolution of the United States senate's foreign relations committee, asks if the American government thinks it is strong enough to appropriate the western hemisphere to its own interests and to forbid Europe to have access to it.

It declares that if America carries her pretensions to such a length the European powers will arrange an entente under which they will close their ports to American ships, a step which, the Eclaire says, would speedily bring the United States to terms.

The paper argues that the United States has taken an attitude on the Monroe doctrine which it will find impossible to maintain.

DAILY NEWS IS SARCASTIC.

Says We Should Apply Monroe Doctrine to Tin Plates.

London, January 20.—The Daily News will tomorow say:

"The smaller American powers, whether they become free or not by the amended Monroe doctrine, will unquestionably become the slaves of the United States. If the theory of their dependence be pushed too far their protector may find it has more than it bargained for. If the foreign relations committee is right Mr. Cleveland is wrong. He expressly invited Great Britain to settle her dispute directly with Venezuela, but it now appears that whatever arrangement is made it must be submitted to the United States as a sort of suzerain. The American people are paying the penalty now for their narrowness of interest in foreign affairs. They have at last found something to occupy them, but their one idea is rapidly becoming a superstition. It only remains to apply the Monroe doctrine to the importation of tin plates and there will be no extravagance left. Alas for the common sense that Mr. Gladstone reminded us would so easily settle the dispute.

WORK IN THE SENATE.

Numerous Petitions Were Presented and Bills Introduced.

Washington, January 20.—Numerous petitions were presented and referred to committees in favor of the Stone bill relating to immigration, raising the level of the great lakes, service pensions, the recognition of Cuban belligerency, the retirement of greenbacks and relating to the Transvaal republic.

Mr. Davis, republican, of Minnesota, committee on foreign relations, reported a preamble and resolution on the Monroe doctrine.

The concurrent resolution was placed on the calendar—Mr. Gray, a member of the committee on foreign relations, stating that the report was not a unanimous one.

Mr. Frye, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill on the subject of naphtha launches, and explained its provisions. Under it the launches less than fifteen tons burden shall not require inspection or an engineer, or a licensed pilot; but launches exceeding fifteen tons, carrying passengers for hire, or carrying freight for hire, shall be subject to inspection.

The bill further provides, Mr. Frye said, that none of those launches shall, hereafter, be utterly lawless but shall be subject to all requirements as to the laws of the road, as to safety appliances to be kept on board, as to signals in fogs, and as to the meeting and passing of vessels, which now apply to steam craft.

The bill was placed on the calendar.

The Monroe doctrine came up again in the shape of resolutions offered last week by Mr. Sewell, republican, of New Jersey, limiting the application of the Monroe doctrine and condemning the Venezuelan message of President Cleveland as unwise and inopportune.

Mr. Sewell addressed the senate in support of his resolution and urged that Mr. Cleveland's position was far in advance of what was contemplated in the Monroe doctrine, and that the effect of it would be the establishment of a protectorate over Mexico and over each of the South American and Central American states.

No action was taken on Mr. Sewell's resolution, but Senators Wolcott, republican of Colorado, and Daniel, democrat of Virginia, gave notice of their intention to address the senate upon it next Wednesday and Thursday.

No progress was made on the house bond bill with the free coinage substitute, reported from the committee on finance.

Mr. Jones, democrat, of Arkansas, who has charge of it, gave as a reason for not pushing it, the fact that several senators who desired to speak upon it were not yet prepared and wanted more time to get their speeches ready. Mr. Hill, democrat of New York, hinted that the vote was kept back until after the election of the two senators from Utah.

The Peffer funeral bill gave rise to some discussion and was disposed of by being referred to the committee on rules, and then, at 4:30 o'clock, after passing some bills of no general importance, the senate adjourned until tomorrow.

AN ENGINEER'S LEAP.

Story of a Brave Engineer and a Desperate Adventurer.

Hazleton, Pa., January 20.—A frightful catastrophe was narrowly averted on the Lehigh Valley railroad here tonight. The Wilkesbarre express train approached Sugar Loaf, one mile east of here, just as the tracks began to sink in a coal mine. Engineer Michael Lonser sized up the situation, and with great presence of mind put on a full head of steam. The earth dropped for eight feet, and there hung over the abyss. The engine made the leap in safety, taking the train with it, but jumped the track on the outer edge. The engine then toppled over, pinning the brave engineer beneath it and crushing his life out. Fireman Fred Meyer sustained a fractured skull, and may die. Brakeman Seiwell was thrown through a window. All the passengers, about seventy in number, were badly shaken up, but, as far as can be learned, none were seriously injured. The earth has since dropped out of sight.

CHOYNSKI WHIPPED HALL.

It Required Thirteen Rounds for the Californian To Win.

Maspeth, L. I., January 20.—One of the largest crowds that has been seen at the Empire Athletic Club since it was opened was present tonight at the twenty-round contest between Joe Choynski, of California, and Jim Hall, of Australia. In addition to the New York contingent of lovers of the game, a number of sports from Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Baltimore were present at the ringside. Hall carried the dollars of the "talent." But in the minds of the sporting public the Californian was regarded as the winner. On form Choynski looked to have the better of the argument and his hitting powers were supposed to offset Hall's cleverness, while in the latter direction the great improvement said to have been shown by the westerner enlisted many supporters. Tim Hurst was referee and there were very few vacant seats in the spacious arena when the curtain raiser, a six-round go between Johnny Gorman, of Long Island City, and Jack Downey, of Brooklyn, at 130 pounds, was put on. It was a very lively bout of the give and take order, but in the last round Downey had the better of matters generally and he was awarded the decision.

The star event of the evening was the next attraction and the big fellows did not take long in getting into the ring. The betting before they shook hands was 100 to 80 in favor of the Californian, but very little money changed hands. They were announced to box twenty rounds at catch weights. Choynski was the first to appear. He was attended by Tom O'Rourke, "Kid" McCoy and Casper Leon. Hall stepped in the ring immediately, accompanied by Sam Fitzpatrick, Jack Fogarty, of Philadelphia; Benny Murphy and Tim Scanlon, of Pittsburg.

The men at the start sparred cautiously and did not begin to fight in earnest until the fifth round. Then Hall drew the first blood.

Sixth Round—Choynski fought desperately, sending Hall to the ropes and to his knees. Hall rallied, however, and fought Choynski to the ropes. Honors even.

In the seventh and eighth rounds the men fought fiercely throughout, and in the ninth Hall had Choynski at his mercy, flooring him twice with heavy swings on the jaw. Choynski showed wonderful gameness and though he was all but out at one stage of the tenth round, he was on his feet and fighting when the bell sounded.

In the eleventh Choynski rallied wonderfully and fought Hall to his knees. Hall was in this position when the gong sounded.

Twelfth Round—Joe plays for the wind and Hall appears to weaken. They exchange lefts on the face and Choynski swings a terrible left on the wind. They fight fiercely all round the ring, both dead tired. Choynski swings his right on the jaw and Hall drops helpless to the floor, but is saved by the bell.

Thirteenth Round—Choynski rushes at his man and puts the left in the wind, staggering the Australian. Then Choynski cuts loose and sails right and left on the forehead. Hall gets up only to receive the same terrible punishment and finally a right-hander on the jaw floors him again. Tim Hurst stands over him and slowly counts him out. Hall rolls over on the floor, but makes no effort to rise and the referee counts him out and declares Choynski the winner.

The round lasted one minute and thirteen seconds.

HORRIBLE THEATER PANIC.

FIRE CRIED AND FIFTY KILLED IN THE CRUSH.

Half a Hundred Bodies Recovered from the Ruins—More Thought To Have Been Killed.

St. Petersburg, January 20.—A dispatch from Ekaterinoslav, capital of the government of that name in south Russia, gives the details of a fire that occurred in a theater there causing large loss of life. The fire was discovered while a performance was going on. The spectators became panic stricken and made a wild rush for the exits. Many of them were knocked down, trampled under foot and rendered unconscious. The building was of wood, and the fire spread with great rapidity. Before all the terror-stricken people could get outside the theater was a mass of flames. The scene outside was terrible. Those who had relatives or friends in the theater rushed about wildly, crying for help to save them. The effort was made to save those in the burning building, but the heat was so intense that for some time it was impossible to approach the structure. Even had it been possible to approach, the efforts to save those inside would undoubtedly have been fruitless, as they were probably suffocated before the fire reached them. After the ruins had cooled off sufficiently a search was commenced for the dead. Forty-nine bodies have already been taken out. A number of persons who are known to have been in the theater are still missing, and there is scarcely any doubt that their bodies will be found later in the ruins.

TWO DESPERADOES SHOT.

THEY HAVE DEFIED ARREST FOR SOME TIME.

Officers Located Them and Shot Them Down as They Were Trying To Escape.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 20.—(Special.)—Several years ago, John Massengale, a desperate mountaineer, who, with his parents and brothers, together with a large connection of relatives, lives at the "suck" on the Tennessee river, about thirteen miles below the city, murdered John Eversole, a well-known mechanic, in order to get his weekly wages, which he had just been paid. Massengale was captured before he got to his haunts in the wilds of the mountains. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but through the machinations of his friends and relatives outside, he escaped and ran into the mountains. He has defied arrest.

Many raids have been made by officers to capture him, but each time he has succeeded in eluding them, on several occasions succeeding in seriously wounding the officers who were searching for him. He is desperate and he and his three brothers have announced that they will not be taken alive.

Last night a party of deputy sheriffs left the city to catch John Massengale, having learned through an informant that he would be at a certain point this morning. They had to go at night, for these mountaineers have a code of signals that makes the approach of officers during the day not only useless, but dangerous.

They laid in concealment until 9 o'clock this morning. At that hour Massengale was sighted on the opposite side of the river. He soon came across in a boat and the party moved to a point to intercept him. He was going to his father's house. The officers were seen and immediately they opened fire on the desperado. He gave a shout and was immediately joined by his Brother Tom and the two entered the boat and started for the opposite side of the river.

The officers reached the bank as quickly as possible and continued firing shotguns loaded with buckshot at the two fugitives. Both men fell over in their boat, which drifted down the stream, the current being very swift.

The officers believe both men are fatally wounded and a posse has been organized who will make a determined raid of the section. These men belong to a desperate gang who are a terror to the whole section.

BRITAIN IS BULLDOZING BRAZIL

Wants To Get the Island of Trinidad for War Purposes.

Buenos Ayres, January 20.—A dispatch to the Pressa from Rio de Janeiro says that Dr. DeCarvalho, Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, will demand from Great Britain the immediate restitution of the island of Trinidad, which was recently occupied by her for the alleged purpose of making it a landing station for a cable, but which Brazil claims as her territory. If the demand shall be refused the relations between the two powers will probably be ruptured.

Cable Communication Cut Off.

New York, January 20.—The cable companies are advised that the Durban, Delagoa Bay cable, is interrupted, all telegraphic communication with South Africa and places south of St. Thome, on the west coast, is cut off.

THEY ARE NOW PAVING THE WAY

Boundary Commissioners Held a Meeting Yesterday Morning.

WROTE AN IMPORTANT LETTER

It Was Directed to Secretary Olney and Gave an Outline.

OF THE COMMISSION'S CONCEIVED DUTY

Distinction Between This Commission and Previous Ones Drawn. Reply from Olney.

Washington, January 20.—The members of the Venezuelan commission met today at 11:30 a. m. in their handsomely appointed temporary quarters in the building partly occupied by the interstate commerce commission. Justice Brewer presided. The selection of Mr. S. Mallett Prevost, of New York, as executive officer of the commission was formally ratified. Mr. Prevost was not present, but it was stated that he would take hold of his duties on Wednesday next. The commission gave out for publication the following letter addressed to Secretary Olney last week inviting information from the two governments chiefly interested in the boundary controversy:

"Office of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, Washington, D. C., January 15, 1895.—The Honorable Secretary of State, Dear Sir: I have the honor to state that the commission appointed by the president of the United States 'to investigate and report upon the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana,' has organized by the election of Hon. David J. Brewer as its president, and is entering upon the immediate discharge of its duties.

"In doing so it has, after careful consideration, concluded to address you on the question of securing, so far as possible, the friendly co-operation and aid of the two nations which are directly interested in the now pending boundary differences.

Comparison of Commissions.

"It must have suggested itself to you, as it no doubt has to the president, that this commission thus authorized to ascertain and report the boundary line between two foreign nations, bears only a remote resemblance to those tribunals of an international character, of which we have had several examples in the past. They were constituted by or with the consent of the disputants themselves and were authorized by the parties immediately concerned to pronounce a final judgment. The questions at issue were presented by the advocates of the various interests, upon whose diligence and skill the tribunal might safely rely for all the data and the arguments essential to the formation of an intelligent judgment. Their functions were, therefore, confined to the exercise of judicial powers, and they might fairly expect to reach a result satisfactory to their own consciences while it commanded the respect of those whose interests were directly involved.

Duty of the Present Body.

"The present commission, neither by the mode of its appointment, nor by the nature of its duties, may be said to belong to tribunals of this character. Its duty will be discharged if it shall diligently and fairly seek to inform the executive of certain facts touching a large extent of territory, in which the United States have no direct interest. Whatever may be the conclusion reached, no territorial aggrandizement, nor material gain in any form can accrue to the United States. The sole concern of our government is the peaceful solution of a controversy between two friendly powers for the just and honorable settlement of the title to disputed territory and the protection of the United States against any fresh acquisitions in our hemisphere on the part of any European state.

Notify Venezuela and England.

"It has seemed proper to the commission, under these circumstances, to suggest to you the expediency of calling the attention of the governments of Great Britain and Venezuela to the appointment of the commission and explaining both its nature and object. It may be that they will see it to be consistent with their own sense of international propriety, to give the commission the benefit, it is no doubt in their power to furnish in the way of documentary proof, historical narrative, unpublished archives or the like. It is scarcely necessary to say that if either government sees fit to designate an agent or attorney, whose duty it would be to see that no such proofs were omitted or overlooked, the commission would be grateful for such evidence of good will and for the valuable results which might be expected to flow therefrom.

The Part of an Amicus Curiae.

"Any act of either government in the direction here suggested might be accompanied by an express reservation as to her claims and should not be deemed to be an abandonment or any modification of any position heretofore expressed. In other words, and in lawyers' phrases, each might be regarded as occupying that of an amicus curiae and to throw light upon difficult and complex questions of fact, which should be [illegible] the magnitude of the subject demands. The purpose of the pending investigation is certainly hostile to none, nor can it be of advantage to any that the machinery devised by the government of the United States to ensure a correct determination should fail of its purpose.

"DAVID J. BREWER, President."

Secretary Olney Replies.

To this the commission Secretary Olney replied, stating that he had communicated the suggestions of the commission to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, and to Minister Andrade, the Venezuelan representative, for transmission to their respective governments.

Friday Is the Business Day.

The commission then adjourned until Friday next, it being stated that Friday is to be the business day of the commission. The only employes so far determined upon are the secretary, or executive officer, one stenographer and a doorkeeper and messenger.

Documents Are Requested.

The commission finds that in New England and elsewhere there are collections of ancient maps desire it to be understood that any documents of this kind entrusted to it will be carefully preserved and returned to the owner.

Will Be Held as Hostage.

London, January 20.—A dispatch from Cape Coast castle says that King Prempeh, of Ashantee, and his relatives will be brought to Cape Coast castle and held as hostages for the payment of the indemnity demanded by Great Britain.

COLLIER STILL LIVES

A Cigar Case in His Vest Pocket Saved His Life.

THRILLING DETAILS GIVEN

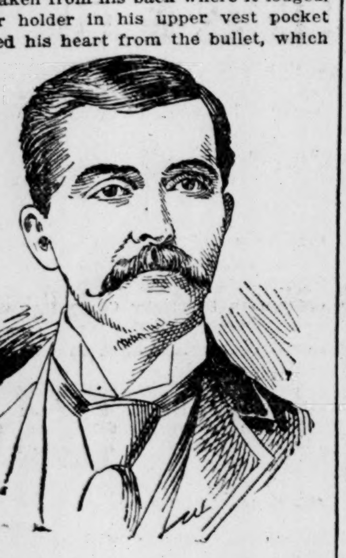
How the Legislator Was Shot by a Drunken Man

WHO HAD ATTEMPTED TO COMMIT SUICIDE

Mr. Collier Has a Bullet in Him, but Is Rapidly Improving and Will Soon Be Well.

Valdosta, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—The Hon. Henry Collier, who represents Echols county in the legislature, is another of the fortunate individuals who is permitted to read the nice things which the press and people would say about him if he were dead.

Dr. Collier is not dead, but is improving and in a few days will be able to have the bullet taken from his back where it lodged. A cigar holder in his upper vest pocket protected his heart from the bullet, which glanced an inch below the heart and lodged near his back bone.



HON. HENRY COLLIER.

The man, Miller, who did the shooting, is said to have been drinking and intended to commit suicide by allowing the train to kill him. Dr. Collier yelled to a negro to jerk him from the track, and in the hurry to move him before the train struck him the negro handled him roughly, snatching him from the track a second before the "Tampa Flyer" dashed by a forty-mile rate.

Miller shot at the negro several times and as Dr. Collier rushed up to pacify him, he wheeled around and shot the doctor.

A gentleman from Dr. Collier's bedside this evening says that he is getting along very well.

TENNESSEE'S GOVERNORSHIP.

It Is Thought McMillin Will Be the Democratic Candidate.

Nashville, Tenn., January 20.—(Special.)—There is every prospect of lively political development in the state this week. Congressman Benton McMillin arrived here tonight, and tomorrow will consult with friends as to whether or not he should make the race for governor. He came here from Washington in answer to urgent telegrams, and it is generally thought he will run. Ex-Governor Robert L. Taylor, who has been talked about a great deal, was here today and in answer to a question said:

"I am not a candidate for the nomination and have announced this fact over and over again in good faith. I don't propose to antagonize anybody who is aspiring for that honor."

"Would you accept the nomination if tendered you?"

"That is an embarrassing question and I hardly know how to answer it except to say that if such a contingency as that should arise, which I do not regard as at all probable, I would have to consider it and follow in the pathway of duty and party loyalty. That is all I have to say about it. I have given fifteen years of my life to politics and am now a private citizen, trying to restore shattered fortunes. I am without ambition to be governor again, but if my party should nominate me any how, what else could I do but accept? I don't say this, understand, to be considered by the party as in any sense a bid or wink to them. We have a number of splendid men in the state, any one of whom I would gladly support."

The governor further said he favored harmony among the democrats and thought there should be a joint discussion this year.

Hon. Alf A. Taylor said that Evans would be nominated by acclamation by the republicans.

Mr. McMillin said tonight that he was not yet prepared to say whether he would be a candidate for governor, but might have something to say on state issues in a day or two.

He said further that he thought President Cleveland would, within the next few days, send to congress a message recommending that the Cuban insurgents be recognized as belligerents.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Appointments Made and Then Conference Adjourned.

Birmingham, Ala., January 20.—(Special.) Bishop John F. Hurst today adjourned the twenty-ninth annual session of the Alabama conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, after announcing appointments for the ensuing year. The following were appointed:

J. A. Webb, Anniston district; James Williams, Decatur district; P. W. Blackwell, Defuniak district, and D. C. Belz. Dr. G. E. Ackerman, secretary of the conference, was appointed ministerial delegate to the general conference; Rev. James Williams, reserved delegate; A. B. Gibbs, lay delegate; H. W. Perrin, reserved.

Dr. Ackerman was also appointed professor of systematic theology in U. S. Grant university.

P. C. Cheney is sent as missionary to the Gulf mission.

Bishop Hurst reported that the American university, to be established by the church at Washington, D. C., would start the year with a paid-for site and a million dollars' worth of money and property, which will be increased to a ten-million-dollar endowment. The university is to be non-denominational, and while promoted by Methodists, all evangelical churches will be represented in the foundation of a great American college. Rev. J. W. Hamilton, of Cincinnati, secretary of the Southern Educational Society, and Dr. Baldwin, secretary of the Missionary Society, made excellent reports.

No Ballots Last Night.

Jackson, Miss., January 20.—There was no ballot for United States senator tonight, the caucus having voted after a long fight to adjourn till Wednesday night. A scattering vote will be taken by the two houses at noon tomorrow.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25 cents.

BISHOP HAYGOOD'S FUNERAL.

IT WILL TAKE PLACE AT OXFORD TODAY.

Bishop Duncan Will Preach the Funeral Sermon, Assisted by Other Methodist Divines.

Oxford, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—Tomorrow at 2 o'clock the remains of the beloved Bishop Haygood will be laid to rest in the cemetery at this place.

Services at the church will begin at 11:30 o'clock. Bishop Duncan will preach the funeral sermon, assisted by Rev. Warren A. Candler, Dr. I. S. Hopkins, Revs. Walker Lewis, W. B. Stradly, H. J. Adams and Lundy Harris.

Telegrams from Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and other places announce that friends of the deceased bishop will attend the funeral.

THE BISHOP'S DEATH ANNOUNCED

Methodist Ministers Will Attend the Funeral This Morning at Oxford.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Methodist ministers of this city yesterday morning the death of Bishop Atticus G. Haygood was announced.

The life of this lamented and useful divine was the subject of many fervent eulogies. Informally his brilliant record in the pulpit and on the board of bishops was freely discussed and the opinions of all present took on the tinge of admiration.

The death of Rev. W. C. Dunlap was also announced. Mr. Dunlap was at one time the pastor of St. Paul's church, in this city. The death of Rev. J. Rembert Smith was also officially reported.

Scarcely a month passes by without the record of a death among the clergy or prominent lay members of the north Georgia conference. Each death is painfully noted in the minutes of the local association and appropriate resolutions drafted. A special committee on sympathetic resolutions was appointed at the meeting yesterday morning.

The members of the association will attend the funeral at Oxford, Ga., this morning in a body. Rev. J. H. Eakes is in charge of the arrangements. A round trip fare of $1.23 has been secured to Covington, good to return on the day following. The train will leave the depot this morning at 7:15 o'clock.

GATHERING AT MONTGOMERY.

Democratic State Executive Committee Report for Business.

Montgomery, Ala., January 20.—(Special.) All of the members of the democratic state eecutive committee are here tonight excepting two and they will arrive before morning. The hotel lobbies are crowded, most of the old familiar faces being there, besides many new ones. The situation has been carefully gone over and it is apparent that Captain Johnston's friends will be able to nominate their candidate for chairman, Mr. John B. Knox, of Anniston, without difficulty in the morning. He is calculated to have a margin of about four votes to go on.

Mr. S. H. Dent, of Eufaula, had been slated to oppose him, it appears, but the opposition, it is now believed, will not put a man in nomination.

It was stated in the lobby tonight that an enormous effort was being made to persuade Colonel Tompkins to withhold his resignation. The rumor was brought to his attention and he very promptly replied that he had authorized Secretary Clark to announce that he would resign and that he most certainly would do so tomorrow. The Johnston men are very jubilant tonight. Both Captain Johnston and Mr. Clark are in the lobby and are dividing honors with each other very gracefully.

SHAKE-UP IN THE SOUTHERN.

A Convulsion Is About To Occur in the Traffic Department.

Washington, January 20.—(Special.)—A grand shake-up is impending in the traffic department of the Southern railway. Traffic Manager Culp has gone to Louisvile, and it is difficult to get at the exact facts. Report has it that the soliciting force will be reduced, and it is likely that salaries will be cut. It is understood that both the freight and passenger branches will be affected by the shake-up, which is going to be wide-sweeping. The order came from New York to reduce monthly expenses by a big sum, and the knife will cut deep. It seems that over in New York the fear is entertained that the net earnings will not be as large during the winter as the fixed charges require, hence the imperative order to economize.

LAW AGAINST LYNCHERS.

Feature Providing for Extra Terms Was Stricken Out.

Columbia, S. C., January 20.—The house of representatives started out upon its second week's session today with a heavy day's work. Many bills were ordered to a third reading. The feature of the antilynch law bill, providing for an extra term of court to be held to immediately try lynchers, was stricken out and the bill passed its second reading, simply enacting into the statute law the provision of the new constitution on the subject, which, if enforced, will soon put a stop to lynchings.

The senate did not meet until tonight. Most of its work has likewise been of a routine character. The legislative committee charged with the investigation of the charges of "incipient rottenness at the state penitentiary," which charges were made by Director Willoughby against Superintendent Neal, began its work today. It is confronted at the outset with other and more serious charges made by Captain E. C. Allen, formerly captain of the guard at the institution.

Smith Announces His Candidacy.

Montgomery, Ala., January 20.—(Special.) Hon Leslie Smith, of Limestone, chief clerk in the office of the commissioner of agriculture, announced tonight his candidacy for the democratic nomination to succeed Commissioner Lane. He is very popular in the state, and is acknowledged to be well qualified for the place.

Vote May Be Taken Tonight.

Frankfort, Ky., January 20.—(Special.)—A vote will be taken today in the senatorial contest.

SLEEP AND REST

For Skin Tortured

BABIES

And Tired

MOTHERS

In One Application of

Cuticura

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths, with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (the new blood purifier).

Sold throughout the world, and especially by English and American chemists in all the principal cities. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

ATLANTA'S DOLLARS

How the City's Money for 1896 Has Been Arranged.

FINANCE COMMITTEE AT WORK

It Shows Up What the Income Is and How It Will Be Scattered Around.

The estimated income of Atlanta for the year 1896, together with the manner in which that money is to be distributed, with a single exception, was settled by the general council during a regular session of that body yesterday afternoon.

That single exception was the apportionment to the department of relief and the manner of spending that apportionment.

In distributing the money the city will, if the estimated income stands good, receive from all sources $1,784,164.95. Apportioning that same sum, the finance committee gave the department of relief $45,700. Of that sum the following departments received the sum opposite their names:

Ward physicians	$ 4,300
City warden	1,000
Home for Friendless	3,000
Home for girls	1,200
Carrie Steele orphanage	1,200
Charitable Association	3,500
Grady hospital	27,500
Transportation of the poor	1,500
Burial of the poor	2,500

These items put together made a grand total of $45,700.

After the sheet had been read Mr. Day suggested that the amount given the Alabama street bridge was two small.

The sheet was adopted as Mr. Inman presented it, but later in the session Mr. Howell arose, saying:

"I am of the opinion that that apportion sheet is one of the best ever presented to this body, and for it Mr. Inman, the chairman, deserves no little credit, and the unstinted thanks of this body.

"But I think if you will refer to the department of relief you will see a change that could be made. We there give the Atlanta Charitable Association $3,500 for the poor. All Atlanta contributes to that association and I am told that in salaries and rents it cost that association about $2,000 a year to disburse the charities. I think that money might go to the relief committee of this body, Mr. Mayson, chairman, and be disbursed in that way."

Mr. Inman opposed the change.

So did Mr. Dimmock, who gave a history of the association and the good work it had done since it began.

Mr. Mayson was with Mr. Howell.

That section was repealed and referred to the finance and relief committee.

Then the sheet was adopted. It reads:

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS, JANUARY, 1896.

Real estate	$42,856,301	
Personalty	11,608,230	
Total real and personalty	$54,464,531@1½pc—	$ 816,967 96
Less discount for prompt payments		1,500 00
Net Tax		815,467 96
Railroad taxes		17,700 00
Sanitary Taxes		47,700 00
Street taxes		7,500 00
General business licenses		71,026 79
Dray and hack licenses		5,572 07
Wholesale liquor licenses		745 60
Retail liquor licenses		78,441 49
Insurance and commissioners' returns		6,525 07
Water rents		73,562 83
Sewer connections		400 00
Removing and replacing paving		1,000 00
Interest and costs and fees		20,694 96
Cemetery receipts		1,000 00
Sales of cemetery lots		1,000 00
Hospital receipts		2,166 60
Recorder's court		15,316 41
Public schools		35,330 64
Public scales		150 00
Loans		200,000 00
Miscellaneous receipts		3,000 00
Lateral sewers		25,000 00
Rebate on sewers		10,000 00
Permanent street paving		26,666 66
Paving bills outstanding		20,000 00
Sidewalks and curbing		30,000 00
Jones avenue bridge W. & A. R. R.	$5,000 00	
Southern railroad	5,000 00—	10,000 00
Set Aside by Council, 1895—		
Charter surplus	$175,000 00	
Water bond sinking fund	18,000 00	
Redemption bond sinking fund	3,334 00	
Annual bond redeption fund	4,000 00	
Proceeds sale 46 bonds	46,000 00	
Unpresented bond due Jan. 1, 1892	1,000 00	
Award for opening Edgewood avenue	6,200 00	
Cash surplus	4,663 87—	253,197 87
Total receipts		$1,784,164 95

Apportionments January, 1896.

1. Department of Mayor—		
Salary of mayor	$ 2,500 00	
Expenses	300 00—	$ 2,800 00
2. Department of Council—		
Salaries of 19 aldermen and councilmen at $600		11,400 00
3. Department of City Hall—		
Rent of Chamber of Commerce	5,400 00	
Purchase of safes	700 00	
Salary of messenger	1,200 00	
Salary of janitor	600 00	
Salary of two public weighers at $720	1,440 00	
Expenses	2,000 00—	11,340 00
4. Department of Finance—		
Interest	175,492 00	
Charter surplus	175,000 00	
Unpresented bond due January 1, 1892	1,000 00	
Annual bond redemption fund	4,000 00	
Water bond sinking fund	24,000 00	
Redemption bond sinking fund	3,334 00	
To redeem bonds due January 1, 1896	46,000 00	
Loans	200,000 00	
School of Technology	2,500 00	
Award widening Edgewood avenue	6,200 00	
Salary of treasurer	1,000 00—	638,526 00
5. Department of Police—		
Salaries of comm'rs	550 00	
Pay rolls and exp.	137,000 00	
Exposition squad	1,000 00	
Gamewell apparatus	2,000 00—	140,550 00
6. Department of Tax—		
Salary of tax collector	2,400 00	
Salary of two assistant tax collectors	3,000 00	
Salary of three assessors	5,400 00	
Salary of three assessors' clerks	3,600 00	
Salary of city clerk	2,400 00	
Salary of first deputy clerk	1,500 00	
Salary of second deputy clerk	1,350 00	
Salary of marshal	2,400 00	
Salary of 2 deputies	3,000 00	
Salary of recorder's clerk	720 00	
Expenses	13,000 00—	38,770 00
7. Department of Fire—		
Salary of building inspector	1,800 00	
Pay rolls and exp.	96,500 00	
Exposition expenses	2,000 00—	100,300 00
8. Department of Cemetery—		
Salary of sexton	900 00	
Improvements	5,000 00	
Pay rolls and exp.	5,800 00—	11,700 00
9. Department of Sewers—		
Mains, seventh ward	5,000 00	
Mains Connolly street sewer $22,500		
Mains generally	5,000— 27,500 00	
Laterals	25,000 00	
Repairs	5,000 00—	62,500 00
10. Department of Streets—		
Ordinary	40,000 00	
Curbing and sidewalks	30,000 00	
Permanent street paving	47,250 00	
Leveling up granite blocks	8,000 00	
Paving bills outstanding	20,000 00	
Opening streets	7,500 00—	152,750 00
11. Department of Engineers—		
Salary of engineer	3,000 00	
Salary of first assistant engineer	1,800 00	
Salary of second assistant engineer	1,500 00	
Salary of third assistant engineer	1,200 00	
Salary of 1 rodman	480 00	
Salary of 2 rodmen $360	720 00	
Expenses	300 00—	9,000 00
12. Department of Commissioner Public Works—		
Salary of commissioner	2,000 00	
Salary of clerk	1,000 00	
Expenses	100 00—	3,100 00
13. Department of Waterworks—		
Pay rolls and expenses	60,000 00	
Main from reservoir	50,000 00	
Pipes	10,000 00	
Salary of commissioners	500 00—	120,500 00
14. Department of Street Lights—		
Salary of electrician	1,200 00	
Lights	67,500 00—	68,700 00
15. Department of Law—		
Salary of attorney	3,000 00	
Salary of assistant attorney	2,400 00	
Salary of recorder	2,400 00	
Salary of investigator	1,200 00	
Settlement of suits	3,000 00	
Settlement of claims	3,000 00	
Expenses	2,500 00—	17,500 00
16. Department of Parks—		
Pay rolls and expenses		9,000 00
17. Department of Relief—		
Salaries of physicians	4,300 00	
Salary of warden	1,000 00	
Home for Friendless	3,000 00	
Home for Girls	1,200 00	
Carrie Steele Orphanage	1,200 00	
Charitable Association	3,500 00	
Grady Hospital	27,500 00	
Transportation of poor	1,500 00	
Burial of poor	2,500 00—	45,700 00
18. Department of Schools—		
Pay rolls and expenses	142,500 00	
Boys' High school	38,000 00	
Ten rooms to grammar schools	10,000 00	
Repairs	5,000 00	
Balance on High School lot	580 68—	196,080 68
19. Department of Bridges—		
Jones avenue bridge	15,000 00	
Repairs	2,000 00	
Alabama street bridge	5,000 00—	22,000 00
20. Department of Comptroller—		
Salary of Comptroller	3,000 00	
Salary of two bookkeepers	3,000 00	
Expenses	100 00—	6,100 00
21. Department of Sanitary—		
Pay rolls and expenses	106,200 00	
Salaries of board of health	1,000 00	
Milk and market inspector	900 00	
Chemist	900 00—	109,000 00
22. Department of Contingent—		
Rent of military armories	3,300 00	
Actual contingent	3,548 27—	6,848 27
Total		$1,784,164 95

SPAIN UNFURLS THE BLACK FLAG.

Continued from third column first page.

ashes, if they are forced to keep up the struggle in the way it is going on.

"But if the war is brought to an end early we will pay whatever sum—let us call it indemnity—might be agreed upon. It would be fair. If we took control of Cuba now Spain would have to turn over to us many magnificent forts, public buildings and great improvements. We should pay for these, and we would. We understand the justice of that arrangement, and have agreed to it. But if the war is to continue and we finally take these things by force, then Spain cannot look to us for any help. She will have to stand her own expenses, which will be something enormous, for we can wear out her resources without subjecting our people to slaughter."

CAMPOS HAS DEPARTED.

He Embarked on Alfonz III for His Spanish Trip.

Havana, January 20.—The departure of General Campos from Havana has quickly followed his recall from the captain generalship of this island. At 3 o'clock this afternoon he left the captain general's place to go on board a steamer in the harbor. He was accompanied by General Marin, who will have control of the civil and military administration until the arrival from Spain of General Weiler, the newly appointed captain general, and by other military and civil officials and by the governor's guard. The party proceeded on foot through the streets to the Mole, their route being lined by volunteers and regular troops. Arriving at the Mole General Campos, General Marin and the high military and civil officials embarked in the steamer Alfonz III, on which General Campos will return to Spain. Much feeling was displayed as General Campos bade farewell to those who had served under him. About 2,000 persons assembled at the Mole to witness the departure of the retiring captain general. There was no cheering, the crowd standing silent as General Campos embarked. After he had gone many expressions of regret were heard. The warship in the harbor fired a salute as General Campos boarded the Alfonz III.

MILES KNOWS NOTHING OF IT.

Says That the Floridian Rumor Is Extraordinary.

Washington, January 20.—Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States army, states that he has heard nothing of the extraordinary rumor telegraphed from Florida that the state milita had been ordered out at the request of the president of the United States as a preliminary to a probable recognition of the Cuban insurgents. If any such order had been issued it would, of necessity, pass through General Miles's hands.

CUBAN AFFAIRS CONSIDERED.

Senate Subcommittee Held a Meeting Yesterday Morning.

Washington, January 20.—The senate sub-committee of the committee on foreign relations, consisting of Senators Lodge, Morgan and Sherman, this morning considered the Cuban matters which had been referred to them. No conclusion of any kind was reached and the subject will be still further discussed at the meeting of the full committee next Wednesday.

NASHVILLE HOUSE FAILS.

Rosenheim Company Made a General Assignment Yesterday.

Nashville, Tenn. January 20.—The Rosenheim Company, one of the largest dry goods houses in the south, made an assignment this afternoon for the benefit of creditors. The failure came unexpectedly and was due to the failure of banks in New York to renew notes amounting to about $50,000. No schedule was fined with the assignment and the members themselves cannot approximate the total liabilities.

They claim that the assets will far exceed the liabilities and that they will pay dollar for dollar. Practically all the creditors are in the east. J. C. Bradford is named as assignee.

McLAURIN GOES IN TODAY.

All the Others Were Installed in Office Yesterday.

Jackson, Miss., January 20.—All the state officials elected last November took charge of their respective offices today, excepting Governor McLaurin, who, according to the constitution, cannot take the oath of office till the day after the others. There was a general cleaning out of the statehouse, only one official, Revenue Agent Adams, having succeeded himself, most of the others being constitutionally barred.

The prospect for inaugural day tomorrow is bad, as rain has poured down all day and the streets are sloppy.

Will Be Sent to Aiken.

The remains of Mr. W. J. Mosley, who died yesterday morning of paralysis, at his residence, 100 West Harris street, will be sent to Aiken, S. C., today for burial.

The Munson Typewriter.

Messrs. D. H. Shields and R. A. Glover have opened at No. 20 North Pryor street an office, where they will sell typewriters and supplies. These young men will do all in their power to please their customers. The machine that they will handle is the Munson, one of the machines receiving the highest medal awarded at the world's Columbia exposition. Mr. Glover will do the office work and attend to the sales.

SHROPSHIRE MEDAL

It Was Won by Connie Weddington, of Atlanta.

A LARGE AUDIENCE ATTENDED

Interesting Debate in the State University Chapel Yesterday—Contestants and Their Subjects.

Athens, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—The Clyde Shropshire medal was won by Connie Alexander Weddington, of Atlanta.

The occasion of the contest is an important one at the State university and as it comes on a legal holiday the contest is witnessed by hundreds of Athenians. The exercises were held in the college chapel, of historic fame. The lower floor and gallery were packed by fellow students and young ladies. Both the Lucy Cobb and Home School attended in a body, which nearly filled the spacious hall.

The Confederate Veterans, over one hundred strong, attended and occupied seats on the stage.

At 10:30 o'clock the chapel doors were closed, the hall being packed. Chancellor Boggs made a short opening talk, stating about the generous offer of Hon. Clyde Shropshire, now a resident of Paris, France. He proposed to give a gold medal every year to the best orator in the university as a token of his love toward the state institution.

Last year, which was the first that the contest was held, the medal was won by Mr. M. P. Hall, Kappa Alpha and one of the most popular young men in college. He was closely seconded by Mr. Weddington, who yesterday was the successful contestant.

There were eighty young men on the programme to contest for the medal, composed of the best orators in the university. Mr. Hall was not in the contest, and this created more interest. It was without doubt the most interesting contest that has taken place in the university in years.

Before the contest opened Dr. Boggs introduced Commissioner Bradwell, who rendered an interesting talk on General Robert E. Lee and the heroes of the south. His speech was loudly applauded and created a warm interest in the speeches to follow.

The Contest.

The conditions of the contest were that the speeches have to be original and on a subject directly connected with the south; that the speeches were not to be of more than twenty minutes' length.

The contestants were Joseph Davis Boyd, of Griffin, "The Empire State of the South;" Carle Homer Gray, of Jackson, "The South Then and Now;" Jonathan Threatt Moore, Jackson, "Soldiers of the Confederacy;" Fred Morris, Marietta, "The South's Greatest Heroes;" John Thomas Norris, Cartersville, "The South's Pyramids;" Karl Denham Saunders, Penfield, "Gains of the South from the Late War;" Robert Douglas Stephens, Quitman, "The South;" Connie Alexander Weddington, Atlanta, "The Spirit of '61."

The judges of the contest were Mr. T. S. Mell, Rev. Robert Black and Judge A. L. Mitchell.

The speech of Mr. Joe Boyd was one of rare eloquence and it was hard for the judges to decide whether J. T. Moore, Joe Boyd or C. A. Weddington was the winner. Few speeches have ever been heard within the old historic walls of the chapel better than the one delivered by Mr. Boyd. Pearls of thought were uttered by Mr. Boyd that even astonished his most ardent admirers. So it was with Mr. Moore, who made a rousing good speech and was frequently interrupted with applause. The fact that Mr. Weddington won the medal over the speeches of the above two mentioned is sufficient that it was one of rare excellence.

The College Orchestra.

The college orchhestra, composed of four young musicians, with Mr. Frank Boland as their leader, rendered very delightful music on the occasion. They had prepared special selections and they rendered them with the skill of masters. Mr. Boland rendered a very pretty violin solo during an intermission. Dr. Boggs thanked the orchestra in behalf of the students and the visitors for their delightful music.

The anniversarian of the Demosthenian Literary Society is to be selected some time this week.

This is probably an even more exciting contest than for the Shropshire medal.

The Phi Kappa and the Demosthenian Literary societies of the university each select an anniversarian to represent their societies. Each of the societies have a contest and the one selected by the judges will represent his society on the occasion, which is one of very great importance.

It is known that there will be many contestants for the place from each society, and whoever is selected will necessarily be an orator of great ability.

Mr. G. Noble Jones, of the Kappa Alpha fraternity, complimented the young ladies of Athens with an afternoon dance in the beautiful clubrooms of the fraternity yesterday. This is one of many dances that will be given by the members of this fraternity.

IS NOW A CLUBHOUSE.

The Pennsylvania Building Has Been Formally Delivered.

The Pennsylvania building was formally delivered to the Piedmont Driving Club by Secretary Thomas J. Keenan, Jr., yesterday in a letter written to President Clarence Knowles.

The letter in which the formal delivery was made was written by Secretary Keenan from Pittsburg under date of January 18th, and is as follows:

"Mr. Clarence Knowles, President Piedmont Driving Club, Atlanta.—Dear Sir: In accordance with the understanding arrived at prior to the opening of the Cotton States and International exposition, I have the honor, in behalf of the governor of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania commission, to formally transfer to your honorable body the Pennsylvania state building in Piedmont park.

"In the performance of this pleasant duty, I embrace the opportunity to thank you for myself and my official associates of Pennsylvania for the many courtesies received at the hands of your organization.

"The fame of your organization and of its open-handed hostility has been spread throughout the length and breadth of the Keystone State. With the hope that it may sometime be within our power to return, in a measure, the many kindnesses received at your hands, I remain, very sincerely yours,

"THOMAS J. KEENAN, JR."

THE ATLANTA WOMAN,S CLUB.

The Atlanta Woman's Club met in its prettily furnished new rooms in the Grand yesterday afternoon. The comfort, freshness and dainty decorations of the rooms gave them a home-like appearance, inspiring that sociability that is always a necessary element in the success of such organizations. The members were most enthusiastic over their evident success and the interest taken in their club. Many important business matters were discussed and applications for membership were numerous. The lady chairmen of the various departments of literature, art, science, civics, household economics, philanthropy, current events, etc., organized their different sections or classes and appointed their times of meeting.

After the business of the club had been transacted there was a brilliant and very able debate on the Venezuelan question, Mrs. Albert Cox discussing the American side and Miss Whaley the view of Great Britain. Mrs. Cox gave a clever and concise history of the trouble, discussing at length and with great interest the Monroe doctrine and all questions brought to bear in the present troubles in Venezuela.

Mrs. Henry B. Tompkins requests that the members of the art department of the Woman's Club meet with her in the club rooms next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Acquitted of the Charge.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 20.—(Special.)—The jury in the case of the state vs. the executive board of Kentucky and the Tennessee underwriters, charged in the circuit court with conspiracy to maintain a trust and to raise the price of insurance against the interests of trade and commerce, and against the peace and dignity of the state, returned a verdict after only fifteen minutes' consultation of "not guilty," as to all of the accused.

THE DRAFT PAID.

Macon and Northern Railroad Will Keep Out of Court.

Macon, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—The Constitution stated a few days ago that Judge Speer, of the United States court, had directed that notice be served on Alexander Brown & Sons, of Baltimore, the purchasers of the Macon and Northern railway, and President Comer, of the Central, who was operating the road, to show cause why $1,700 of audited and approved claims against the Macon and Northern road had not been paid to the receiver of the Macon and Northern, and if not paid, why the road should not be placed back under the control of the court.

On Saturday Thomas & Ryan, of New York, the real purchasers of the Macon and Northern road, wired to Vice President Nat Harris, at Macon, to draw on them at sight for the money. This he did, and Mr. Harris has been notified that the draft was paid today in New York, and this ends the matter; and the Macon and Northern will not pass into the control of the United States court.

Election of Policemen.

The police commission met this afternoon, and, contrary to general expectation, none o fthe force were dropped, but the entire body of station sergeants and patrolmen were retained. It had been understood that a majority of the commission were in favor of dropping several patrolmen in order to make, as one commissioner expressed it, "a better force." But all were retained, in a spirit of harmony it is supposed. The only changes made in the force was the making of Ray and Ellison supernumeraries. They have been regular patrolmen some time, but on account of age it was thought best to make them supernumeraries. As supernumeraries, however, they will make full time, for out of a force of forty men, some of them are sick or absent constantly. Captain Millirons, who has been conductor on the Macon and Indian Spring railway, was elected a patrolman.

Mayor Price met today with the commission. The action of the commission is commended in retaining the old force. Wages and Barnes are retained as drivers of the patrol wagon.

Two Cases of Scarlet Fever.

Two children of Mr. John S. Birch are reported to have scarlet fever. These are the only cases reported in the city.

MRS. PORTER STOCKS DEAD.

She Died at Marietta Yesterday of Consumption.

The last chapter, in all probability, in the sensational life of Porter Stocks was finished yesterday at the home of Mr. E. D. Herrin, on Powder Springs street, in Marietta.

It was the death of Mrs. Louise Rice Stocks, widow of the young man who met a tragic and sensational death while serving a sentence in a Georgia convict camp.

Mrs. Stocks's death was due to consumption. Only a few years ago, some eight or ten years, Mrs. Stocks was one of the most charming young ladies in Atlanta. She was the daughter of the Hon. Z. D. Rice, one of the leading citizens of Atlanta, who died some seven years ago. Her home was a happy one, and her parents lavished all that their wealth could produce.

Handsome, charming and interesting, she was led to the altar by Porter Stocks, then one of the most promising and presumably intelligent young men of Atlanta. The marriage took place in the Marietta street Presbyterian church and was one of the most notable events socially Atlanta had had in a long time. It was the second time in the history of the then new church its doors had been thrown open for a marriage of social importance.

The marriage was a happy one and happy were the lives of both until Stocks killed Alf Cassin.

Then came the stories which wrecked the life of the sweet, gentle wife and the loving mother of the only child.

Months ago consumption developed and gradually the sweet woman passed away, the end coming yesterday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Herrin. Her child, who has been the sunbeam of life to the parents of ill-fated Porter, since he was taken away, was with her.

The funeral will take place this morning from the home of Mr. E. D. Herrin, on Powder Springs street, Marietta, and the remains will be brought to Atlanta for interment this afternoon in Oakland.

A Young Man Passes Away.

Mr. Joseph Dennis, a young man twenty-two years of age, died yesterday morning at the Exposition mills, after a lingering illness from pneumonia. He will be buried at 10 o'clock this morning at Riverside.

Died of Heart Disease.

Mr. J. J. Castleberry died of heart disease yesterday morning at his residence, 70 South Boulevard. He was sixty-seven years of age. The funeral will occur this afternoon at 2 o'clock at Oakland cemetery

Judge Rice.

Huntsville, Ala., January 20.—(Special.)—Judge Francisco Rico, of the probate court, died this afternoon, about 4 o'clock, after an illness of some months. Judge Rico was seventy-five years old and was a veteran in the Mexican and confederate wars and stood high in public esteem.

AT THE THEATERS.

Three Openings Last Night—Much Interest in Coming Attractions.

At the Grand last night the bill was "The Old Homestead." The company is an adequate one and the audience gave evidence of enjoying the production of this play whose popularity has been so great.

Mr. John Baker as Joshua Whitcomb carried the role in a most satisfactory manner.

While the production is not made on as complete a scale as it has been in the past, Mr. Baker and the other members of the company succeed in making it attractive and last night's audience was well pleased.

"The Old Homestead" will be repeated this afternoon and tonight.

At the Lyceum.

"Fabio Romani, or the Vendetta" is a melodrama which has been seen here upon several different occasions and last night a very small house greeted it at the Lyceum. The company presenting it has evidently been organized with a view to doing the small towns. A successful engagement in Griffin is chronicled by the local writers. While the different members of the caste struggled manfully to give an adequate performance, the most charitable thing that can be said of them was that they failed. The production is indeed a very inferior one.

"Fabio Romani" will be given at matinee this afternoon and again tonight.

At the Trocadero.

Few entertainment houses in Atlanta have ever enjoyed the popularity of the Trocadero. A new bill was put on yesterday and it was up to the usual high vaudeville standard Among them is the Egyptian dancer, just out of Hamerstein's, New York. He made a decided hit with the usual appreciative audience. Mr. Otis, the famous barytone singer, was received with applause and encore. The Kangaroo, "Big Frank," boxer furnished odd and amusing entertainment. The Japanese troupe put on new feats. In fact, all of the numbers were excellent. Manager Sampson will pull every night against fourteen persons. If he is worsted he will present the contestants with $100 in cash.

The Goldsmith sisters put on a new Trilby dance.

The Irving Sale.

Yesterday will be a memorable day in the history of the Grand, as it marked the opening of the advance sale for the engagement of Sir Henry Irving at that house on Friday and Saturday next.

When Treasurer Ed Horine opened the box office at 9 o'clock in the morning there were perhaps fifty people in line waiting to purchase tickets. The line grew larger instead of diminishing as the morning wore on and the sale throughout the day was enormous. An unbroken stream of people made their way to the box office all day and it was late in the afternoon before the sale of tickets lulled for a single instant.

Tickets for each of the three performances sold well, but the heaviest demand seems to be for the opening night, Friday, when "The Merchant of Venice" will be presented. When the day's sales were footed up they must have amounted to a very handsome sum of money. The sale will continue throughout the week.

Mr DeGive received a telegram yesterday from Miron B. Rice, treasurer of the Irving company, saying that the southern tour of that distinguished actor opened in Washington most auspiciously. President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland attended the performance Friday night in Washington. During his stay in that city Mr. Irving was entertained by Vice President Adlai Stevenson and Speaker Reed.

In Richmond Mr. Irving was tendered a banquet by the British Association of Virginia and the British ambassador at that place. Every city tenders the distinguished Briton the highest social honors.

The repertoire for the Irving engagement in this city is as follows: Friday evening, "The Merchant of Venice;" Saturday matinee, "Becket;" Saturday evening, "The Bells" and "Nance Oldfield."

The Paderewski Concert.

Paderewski's concert at the Grand Wednesday evening is the sole topic of conversation among the music-loving people of the city and, in fact, throughout the entire state. This is evident from the large advance sale of seats for the concert. Orders for seats are coming in by mail from all parts of the state. With the possible exception of Patti, no other artist has ever appeared before such a large audience as will greet this eminent Polish pianist.

Camille D'Arville Coming.

Nothwithstanding the interest and excitement attendant upon the opening of the Irving sale yesterday, there was a big demand throughout the day for seats to the performance of Camille D'Arville Thursday evening.

Miss D'Arville will present her new opera success, "Madeline, or The Magic Kiss," which has proven to be one of the most entertaining operas of recent years. The book of the opera is by Stanislaus Stange and the music was composed by Julian Edwards.

Allen Dale, one of the most eminent of the metropolis critics, says of Miss D'Arville: "That she is undoubtedly Lillian Russell's superior in every way, she is as good an actress as she is singer, full of dash and chic, and it is a pleasure to witness her performance." "Madeline" has scored a success unequalled by any comic opera of recent years. The music is of a high order, tuneful and catchy, and the author has written a most ingenious and unconventional story.

PROOF IS POSITIVE

THAT LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is Daily Curing Backache, Dizziness, Faintness, Irregularity, and all Female Complaints.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

Intelligent women no longer doubt the value of *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound. It speedily relieves irregularity, suppressed or painful menstruations, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, leucorrhœa, womb trouble, flooding, nervous prostration, headache, general debility, etc. Symptoms of

Womb Troubles

are dizziness, faintness, extreme lassitude, "don't care," and "want to be left alone" feelings, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all this trouble as sure as the sun shines.

Bearing-Down Feeling,

causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in perfect harmony with the laws that govern the female system, is as harmless as water. It is wonderful for *Kidney Complaints* in either sex.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills

work in unison with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sick-headache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is frequently found of great value for local application. Correspondence is freely solicited by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., and the strictest confidence assured. All druggists sell the Pinkham remedies. The Vegetable Compound in three forms,—Liquid, Pills, and Lozenges.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

FAILING MANHOO

General and Nervous Debility.

Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Send for Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs, mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

DEIHL—The friends and aquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. George Deihl, Mr. H. Deihl and family and Mr. J. Holliday and family are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. George D today at 9 a. m. from the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Pallbearers will please meet promptly at 8 a. m. at the office of H. M. Patterson: Loyd, J. P. McVey, James Lynch, N. Blount, John Kennedy, James D and Dan O'Leary.

STOCKS.—The relatives and friends of Mrs. Maymie Rice Stocks are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. E. D. Herrin, Marietta, Ga., Tuesday, January 21st, at o'clock. Interment at Oakland cemetery on the arrival of the 1:40 o'clock Western and Atlantic train.

MEETING NOTICE.

A regular communication of Georgia lodge, No. 19, F. and A. M., will be held in Masonic hall, Chamber of Commerce building, this (Tuesday) evening, January 21st, at 7 o'clock sharp. Work in the fellow craft degree. All brethren duly qualified are fraternally invited to be present. Take elevator at Pryor street entrance.

GEORGE W. CASE, W. M.

M. Z. CRIST, Secretary.

Japanese Village at Auction Today

Sale commences 10.30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. at exposition grounds. The buildings will be sold separately. All Japanese goods on hand will be sold to highest bidder without reserve. Terms cash.

STEVE R. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

A POOL PROPOSED.

The Southern Lines Are Seriously Considering a Pooling Arrangement.

A COMMITTEE DISCUSSES IT

Commissioner Haines Is Reported To Be Strongly in Favor of a Change.

It is reported that the lines of the Southern States Freight Association are preparing a plan to pool their business. Commissioner H. S. Haines, Third Vice President Findley, of the Southern; General Manager Scott, of the Georgia; Vice President Erwin, of the Plant, and Traffic Manager Emerson, of the Atlantic Coast-Line, held a meeting in New York and discussed a pooling arrangement.

The Constitution of January 12th contained an intimation of this and quoted Colonel Haines on pools. The commissioner is a great believer in pools. He cites the old Green Line pool under which the Southern roads were operated for several years. Rates decreased during the existence of that pool 40 per cent or more yet, the roads got more revenue in proportion to their business than they have at any time since.

The present unsatisfactory condition of southern traffic coupled with the dissatisfaction known to exist among the lines is responsible for the proposed plan of division.

For some time past it has been apparent that steps in the proposed direction would have to be taken in order to prevent open rebellion. The notice of withdrawal of the Seaboard Air-Line hastened matters, and under the proposed plan all differences will be satisfied. Differentials are proposed, and the general plan of the joint traffic association will be followed.

The executive board of the Freight Association will meet here on Thursday and the pooling committee will probably report then.

PRESIDENT CLARK IN TOWN.

He Has a Strong Freight Line Out of Mobile.

President James P. Clark, of the Mobile and Ohio, passed through Atlanta yesterday on his way to New York. He was in the New Orleans Pullman and was accompanied by Mr. E. L. Russell, the company's general solicitor.

President Clark has been railroading for many years. He held a good position on the Baltimore and Ohio for a long time. Then he was president and general manager of the Illinois Central for years. He rather prides himself on his democratic appearance and ways. A reporter went through the train yesterday and inqured of several well dressed, handsome men who resembled railway managers or commercial travelers for Mr. Clark. Every one replied with abcut as much cordiality as he would give a bunco man that his name was not Clark.

Back in the far end of one car was an elderly, smooth-faced gentleman who was mistaken for a farmer. He turned out to be the railway president and millionaire, the richest man by long odds on the train and the most democratic looking. He said that business on his road has been a little off for the first three weeks of January compared with the same period of last year. The Mobile and Ohio is a great freight line. It extends from Mobile to St. Louis and carries great quantities of fruit and lumber. Mr. Clark has cut into the New Orleans fruit trade immensely. He runs his freight trains faster than his passenger trains. He is willing to let other managers spend their money on fast passenger service if he can haul the freight. When Debs was running his strike in the summer of 1894 and was ordering railway companies not to haul Pullman cars, President Clark said he didn't care a cent about Pullman cars anyhow, and was perfectly willing to drop them until the strike was over.

The story is told that once he went into the railroad telegraph office of the Illinois Central at East Cairo and asked for some telegraph blanks.

"This is a railroad telegraph office and you will have to take your telegrams over to the Western Union office at Cairo if you want to get them off," the operator replied.

"Well, give me some blanks anyway," said Mr. Clark. He got the blanks, sat down and began to write. Presently he looked up and asked the operator if he could get a certain office away down the line.

"Say, Reuben, I told you that you could not send your telegrams from this office. You will have to go across to Cairo."

The stranger looked calmly at the young operator, who had spoken rather emphatically the last time. The operator thought it was some stock dealer or farmer who had drifted into the office by mistake and he was not very polite in his manner to his visitor. The stranger kept on writing telegrams for several minutes. Finally he got up and throwing them on the operator's table, said:

"Young man, you will oblige me by sending those telegrams and you want to get them off pretty d—n quick."

The operator glanced at the signature and as he recognized the name of his company's president and general manager, he collapsed. President Clark walked out without seeming to notice the young man's embarrassment. He was not gone long, though, before the operator pulled himself together and was working the key at the rate of forty-five words a minute.

INCREASED EARNINGS.

The Southern Is Making a Good Show. Away Ahead of Last Year.

All the lines entering Atlanta are rejoicing in better business than they expected January to bring. All during the fall many said: "Just wait until the exposition is over and things will be dull." But business of every description is better this January than it was the first month of last year. This is as The Constitution predicted. It is dull by comparison with exposition times, but general trade is better than during the early part of last January.

The following statement of the Southern's earnings for the second week of January, 1895, and the second week of January, 1896, affords a good illustration of the improvement and speaks well for the management of the great system:

Week ending January 14, 1896.		1895.
Mileage..	4,494	4,494
Gross earnings..	$351,392	$324,175
Increase..	27,217	

The earnings of the system for the six months from July 1st to January 1st, were about $10,256,000. The gross earnings for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, ought to be $21,000,000 and the net earnings should reach about $7,000,000.

The gross earnings are now averaging nearly $4,500 per mile for the whole system.

On Other Roads.

The Atlantic and Danville reports for the year a surplus after charges of $102,947, against a deficit of $14,225 in 1894.

The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis statement for December shows a surplus after charges of $1,321, an increase of $296; year 1895, $102,631, a decrease of $390,819.

For the second week in January the Ontario and Western reports earnings $62,798. Pittsburg and Western $40,473, an increase of $77,000; Denver and Rio Grande $127,000, an increase of $7,900.

The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company reports net earnings for the past six months sufficient to cover 5 per cent on the first preferred and 3 per cent on the second preferred stock.

The Colorado Midland reports for the year ending June 30th: Gross earnings, $1,592,457, an increase of $129,201; operating expenses $1,329,260, a decrease of $12,328; charges $67,718; surplus $195,479, an increase of $364,741.

Gross earnings of 139 roads for November were $64,085,304, an increase of $5,174,903. For eleven months the gross earnings of 128 roads amounted to $599,954,869, an increase of $19,169,830. In the fourth week of December there was a gross gain on eighty-roads of $748,455. For the first week of January seventy-seven roads reported a gross increase of $401,744.

Additional traffic returns for the second week of January compare as follows with last year: St. Louis Southwestern, $99,900, a decrease of $3,600; Missouri Pacific, $415,000 an increase of $68,000; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, $90,500, an increase of $15,600; Mexican Central, $171,295; Minneapolis and St. Louis, $35,462, an increase of $4,441; Denver and Rio Grande, $127,000, an increase of $7,900; Georgia, $34,900, an increase of $11,759; Toledo Ann Arbor, $3,541, a decrease of $452.

THE SOUTHERN WINS.

A Jury Finds for the Railroad in a $20,000 Damage Suit.

The case of C. T. Smith against the Southern Railway Company has occupied the time of the United States court for the past week and has attracted considerable attention on account of the stubborn fight made by the attorneys on each side of the case. The plaintiff sued for $20,000 damages for injuries received by the derailment of one of the cars of the Southern in DeKalb county in 1894. He alleged that his injuries to his back, hips and legs were permanent and he was suffering from a genuine case of spinal concussion. Drs. Robert Westmoreland and H. F. Scott were introduced by the plaintiff to prove the extent of his injuries and Dr. Jarnigan was introduced by the defense.

The court charged the jury that the issues made in the case were for their determination, leaving the question of liability and of damages to be fixed by their verdict.

After being out for a time the jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant company. The plaintiff was ably represented by Mr. Burton Smith and the railroad company by Messrs. Dorsey, Brewster & Howell.

TO DEVELOP TRADE.

THAT'S THE OBJECT OF A MEETING IN CHICAGO TODAY.

The Georgia Delegation Left for the Convention Yesterday Morning. Who Compose the Party.

A delegation of Georgia manufacturers left yesterday to attend the first annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, which will be called together this morning in Chicago. The delegation was headed by Major J. F. Hanson, and among those who went along were Mr. T. H. Martin and Mr. G. E. Gonzalez, Mexico's representative here. The convention is to be held in the Central Music hall in that city. It is the first convention ever held by that organization, it having been perfected one year ago at Cincinnati. A set of resolutions embodying the principles of the organization and a constitution was adopted at that meeting. It is believed that the convention will include a membership of at least 1,500 prominent manufacturers from all sections of the United States.

At Chicago permanent organization will be perfected. Vice presidents will be appointed, one from each state in the union, whose duty it shall be to organize the manufacturers of their respective states into associations.

Concerning the purposes and the scope of the organization Dixie, a monthly journal devoted to southern industrial interests, published here, says:

"The real purpose of the organization is trade development, both at home and abroad. Let the convention, therefore, determine what will best guard the interest of our home market, and then see what hindrances stand in the way of trade development between our manufacturers and foreign buyers; especially those of the Spanish and Latin-American countries to the south of us. There must be no quibbling and no pandering to the prejudices and votes of the ignorant. An honest, straightforward declaration will find applause and support.

"Now, just a word to southern delegates: Remember that the organization is national in its scope. It cannot act upon local questions, and its work must affect all sections alike. How can a national law benefit a Pennsylvania manufacturer and impose upon an enterprise of the same character in Alabama? We talk a great deal of southern advantages, but inherited ideas and prejudices make our people place themselves in the very ridiculous attitude of opposing national laws that are meant to foster manufacturing, and, of necessity, affect all sections alike. If we have the advantages that we brag of, why should we fear the growth of manufacturing in other sections? Let us be reasonable. Heaven knows that the south stands in crying need of development along these lines, and the public men who stand in the way of this development are enemies to the south that deserve the condemnation of every honest citizen."

PREDICTS RAIN TODAY.

Weather Synopsis and Forecast Presages Wet Weather.

At 7 p. m. o'clock last night the weather throughout the country was, for the most part, cloudy. Rain, of a light nature, was quite general yesterday throughout the southwest and a few scattered showers occurred in Alabama and Georgia.

The temperature changes were slight, except in the northwest, where it was somewhat warmer, owing to the prevalence of an area of low barometric pressure in that section. The low area will move across the northern half of the country during the next two days, insuring moderate temperature for forty-eight hours or more.

For Georgia today—Rain.

It Hurts

nothing that can be washed or cleaned—Pearline. The purest soap is no safer—the poorest soap is no cheaper. It is more effective than the strongest—it is more convenient than the best. Pearline saves labor and wear in washing clothes or cleaning house. A few cents will let you try it; common sense will make you use it.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 238 JAMES PYLE, New York.

$10,000 DONATION.

St. Joseph's Infirmary Receives a Big Pile of Money.

AN ATLANTIAN THE DONOR

$5,000 of It Will Be Used To Build an Addition to the Infirmary at Once—Plans Being Drawn.

Plans are now being drawn for a large addition to St. Joseph's infirmary, one of Atlanta's most popular private charitable institutions. The money with which this addition is to be built was donated to that institution by a prominent Atlantian, a member of the Catholic church. Two or three weeks ago the Sisters of Mercy, who have exclusive control of the infirmary, received a donation of $10,000 from an Atlanta man, whose name is known only to a few of the sisters. The handsome gift came not as a surprise to the sisters. The donor had been contemplating making the donation for some time and a few days ago he notified the sisters that the sum he desired to give to the institution was $10,000. A committee, with Mr. Jack Spalding at the head, was appointed to receive the money, which was at once deposited in a bank.

A purer act of charity than this has not been done in Atlanta. The donor has shown that he does not only wish his name kept from the public, but has kept it from the public and even the mere fact that the donation had been made was not made public.

Yesterday a Constitution reporter visited the infirmary and had a talk with the sister who superintends that institution. She said plans were already being drawn for the addition to be made to the infirmary. The money, she said, was donated by a friend of the institution.

It seems that the donor expressed a wish that a part of the money should be used in building a large annex to the present large building. Therefore, without any delay whatever the work will commence and within a comparatively short time there will be erected adjoining the infirmary as handsome and as comfortable a structure as $5,000 cash can pay for.

This much of the sum donated will be used for that purpose and the remaining $5,000 will be kept in the bank and the interest which it draws will be used in caring for patients at the infirmary. These plans have been decided upon and will be carried out.

The infirmary building at present is a large and comfortable one, but not so large as needed. It has twenty-one rooms for patients besides the chapel. It is wholly a private institution. A few years back the city gave $1 a day for caring for patients at the infirmary, but this only lasted a year and excepting that time it has been maintained as a private charitable institution, and as such has done a great deal of good. The donation just received is just the thing needed by the infirmary at present. A larger building was needed and this will enable one to be built. A larger income was needed and the half of the donation deposited in the bank will give the infirmary enough income to enable them to care for two or three more patients the year around.

The annex to be built will soon be started and will be a handsome addition. The plans have not yet been completed, but will be in a few days and then the work of building will be gone ahead with. The annex is to contain a larger chapel than the infirmary now has. It will also contain a large number of rooms for patients. The chapel in the infirmary now is not large enough and the new one will add considerable to the sociableness of the institution.

It is probable that more than $5,000 will be used in building the addition as other funds may be used in this work. There will at least be a handsome and sufficient building erected.

The infirmary is wholly in the charge and keeping of the Sisters of Mercy. Under their direction it seems to be serving the purpose for which it was erected years ago by women of charity who have passed away and left their deeds behind them. With such gifts as made by the Atlantian who donated the sum above mentioned it will continue to serve this purpose well.

UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME.

The Wife of Actor Eichwald Poses as the Wife of a Mr. Brown.

Louis Eichwald, the well-known comedian, has entered divorce proceedings against his pretty little wife.

Several years ago Mrs. Eichwald sued her husband for total divorce and alimony, but her petition was denied by the courts and she then deserted her husband and three babies.

A few days ago Actor Eichwald learned that his wife was not faithful and he accordingly made a visit to the house at which he had been told she was stopping. The door was locked when he entered the building, but was finally opened by his wife, who was living with a man named Brown. She was at once served with a copy of the divorce proceedings, and she readily assented to the suit.

Mrs. Eichwald is said to have been one of the smiling maids who served beer and lunches at the exposition in Atlanta last fall and who also sold flowers in several of the buildings. She was recognized by several who bought flowers from her and the news of her presence in Atlanta was finally carried back to the ears of her husband. After the close of the exposition, she returned to New York and did skirt dances. From the vaudeville stage she went to the rooms occupied by Mr. Brown and passed as his wife. The divorce case will be heard in a few days in the courts of New York.

THE OFFICE VACANT YET.

The President Has Not Yet Appointed a Judge Advocate General.

The appointment of a judge advocate general to succeed General Winthrop, who retired from the position in August last, remains status quo from all that can be heard regarding it.

Colonel John S. Candler returned from Washington Sunday night, where he went in the interest of securing the appointment for himself and on other business also. At present it seems that the president is considering the names of three applicants for the place. One of these three will, it is thought, get the appointment. There are in all about fifty applicants, most of whom are army men. The three whose names the president is thought to be considering now with a view of selecting between them are Colonel J. R. Morrison, now chief clerk in the judge advocate's department at Washington; Colonel Candler, and an army man, whose name is unknown possibly except to the president.

Colonel Candler has indorsements from Governor Atkinson and all of the living ex-governors of Georgia, from governors of several other states, from adjutant generals of every southern state except two, from quartermasters of several states, from the secretary of the navy and from leading lawyers throughout the country and from many other sources.

There are six judge advocates of the United States. They are appointed by the president and their terms are for life. Two judge advocates, as a general rule, make their headquarters at Washington and the others are at different places in different sections of the country.

Most of the army men applying for the position of judge advocate are captains or first lieutenants in the army. There is a big fight for the office and it is thought that the president will name the man within a week or at the latest two weeks. The appointment will probably be made this week.

MR. TUGGLE WINS.

HE WAS YESTERDAY AWARDED THE CUSTODY OF HIS SON.

The Case Was Appealed and the Judgment of the Lower Court Reversed by the Supreme Court.

In the case of Tuggle vs. Tuggle, which was appealed from the court of Judge Westmoreland, the judgment was on yesterday reversed by the supreme court and the custody of the child was given to the father, Mr. Paul L. Tuggle.

The case which was concluded yesterday created much interest at the time that it was first reached in the city court. Mr. Paul Tuggle, who is the foreman in the shop of the Western and Atlantic railroad, separated from his wife and suit was brought for the possession of the child, which was a young boy at that time. Pickney Tuggle, the child, was at that time in the possession of Mr. Tuggle and was at a small town near Rome, where he had been taken by his father.

When the case was tried by Judge Westmoreland the custody of the son was given to Mrs. Tuggle and he was at once sent to school in north Georgia to a place about eighty-five miles north of Atlanta. Pickney remained in school until a few days ago, when he ran away and was arrested by the chief of police in Gainesville. When Pickney Tuggle was arrested he said he was the son of Mr. Paul L. Tuggle, of Atlanta, and gave the officer the address of his father, who was then wired of the arrest of the boy. Mr. Tuggle at once wired the chief of police of Gainesville to send the boy to him in Atlanta. This the officer did and the boy reached Atlanta yesterday.

By a strange coincidence the case, which was appealed from the court of Judge Westmoreland by Mr. Tuggle to the supreme court, was concluded yesterday and the custody of the child was given to Mr. Tuggle just at the hour that his son reached the city from Gainesville. The boy was met by his father and is now at his father's home, 40 Bartow street.

The suit began several months ago and an effort was made to prove that Mrs. Tuggle was not entitled to the custody of the child. The evidence at the time was not sufficient to cause Judge Westmoreland to give the boy into the care of his father, and then, after an adverse verdict, the case was appealed and finally reached and settled yesterday. The case was appealed by Messrs. Bishop, Hill & Andrews, as attorneys for Mr. Tuggle. The result of the case was watched with much interest.

SOON TO DEPART.

IN TEN DAYS LIBERTY BELL WILL GO BACK.

Philadelphia Committee Coming on the 30th and on the 31st the Bell Leaves Over the Southern.

On the last day of this month Liberty bell will leave for its old home in Independence hall, Philadelphia. It will return over the Southern and Pennsylvania railroads and on the way the dear, precious relic, the symbol of liberty, will stop and be viewed by the people, perhaps a little curious, but patriotic just the same.

Mayor King received yesterday a letter from the committee in Philadelphia who are coming for the bell on the 30th, so they stated. The letter said that the committee would leave home on the 29th, arrive here on the 30th and leave with the bell on the 31st. With the Philadelphia committee will be the Atlanta committee who will accompany the bell home. Members of the Atlanta committee are: Aldermen Albert Howell and P. H. Harralson; Councilmen W. S. Bell, H. L. Culberson and J. E. Maddox and Messrs. W. A. Hemphill, H. H. Cabaniss, W. W. Draper, T. B. Neal and A. D. Adair.

The Atlanta committee will meet soon and arrange a way in which they will entertain the Philadelphians. Among the Philadelphia committee will be several who came with the bell here last September.

On the 30th the bell will be moved from the exposition grounds to the union depot, where it will be placed on its special car ready for traveling the next morning. The military of the city will probably escort the bell from the exposition grounds to the city. It will be delivered to the Philadelphia committee in appropriate ceremonies.

In the meantime the old Liberty bell still rests as peacefully at Piedmont as she ever rested in the grand hall of Independence.

A YOUNG GIRL HELD.

MAMIE PHILLIPS, OF ROME, UNDER ARREST.

The Officers Think That She Ran Away from Home and Are Caring for Her.

Mamie Phillips, a pretty young girl sixteen years of age, is held at police headquarters in the belief that she ran away from home somewhere. She claims Rome as her home and states that she was on her way to visit relatives at Stone Mountain when taken in by the police.

Chief Connolly is endeavoring to locate the girl's parents. She says that she has been attending Shorter college at Rome and that her father is in Tennessee. She says her father is at work in a furnace near Chattanooga and that she has not seen him for some time.

The girl says that she has two uncles living near Stone Mountain and that she intended to go on there yesterday morning. She was found near The Constitution building by Call Officer J. N. Abbott and taken to police headquarters. She asked the way to the depot and by her actions excited suspicion. She claimed to have spent Sunday night at a Whitehall street hotel, the name of which she does not remember. She claims to be able to take care of herself and that her father knows that she left home to visit her uncle.

VINE WANTED AGAIN.

Berry Vine Secures His Release from the Stockade, but Is Wanted.

The police are looking for Berry Vine again. He is wanted on a state charge of larceny. Vine was arrested several days ago for the theft of a valise from a visitor at the union depot. The grip was found in Vine's possession and he was tried in the police court and sentenced to a term of thirty days in the city stockade.

After the trial Detective Green took charge of the matter and secured evidence to the effect that Vine had stolen a very fine gold-headed walking cane a few days ago. In the meantime Vine was at work in the stockade. The detective says that he visited the stockade and notified the authorities there to hold Vine, telling them that a warrant would be sworn out against the young man.

Yesterday Vine's fine was paid and he was released without regard to the other charge against him. Detective Green is now looking for Vine and it is with a feeling of agitation. He became angry when he learned that Vine had been released regardless of his request to hold him. He says that the station house officials should have held the prisoner but those officers claim that the detective should have sworn out a warrant if he wanted Vine held.

Two Branch Houses Closed.

Chicago, January 20.—The two branch houses of Smith & Stoughton, boot and shoe dealers and manufacturers, in this city, were closed by the sheriff today on a judgment note for $20,000. The attachment issued against the firm here was in favor of James McKeever, the note having been given the Dedham National Bank of Dedham, Mass., last November.

JUDGE CLARK ILL.

He Was Much Better Last Night, Though Still Quite Weak.

HE TALKS OF HIS WORK

Adolphus Duncan Will Be Sentenced This Week and Carr Early Next Week—Other Court News.

Judge Richard H. Clark, judge of the criminal branch of the superior court, is quite ill at his room in the Markham house.

Judge Clark was seized with sudden illness last Saturday morning and has not been able to leave his room for any length of time since his attack. Last night he was able to sit up, but was suffering from weakness, which is the result of his illness.

Judge Clark was not well last Friday morning when he entered the courtroom, but as the press of business was urgent, he held court during the day, hoping that he would be better and the attack would soon pass away. When he left the courtroom he went direct to his room at the Markham, where he has since remained, most of the time being confined to his bed. He was very cheerful last night and talked freely about the work of the court and the necessity of his presence on the bench just at this time.

"While I do not anticipate a serious attack," said Judge Clark last night, "I am somewhat disappointed that I am not able to be at the courthouse, as there are several cases that demand prompt attention. I was taken ill last Saturday morning, and though I am not seriously ill, I feel very weak and fear it will be at least a day or two before I am myself again. I was taken sick at the very worst time, it seems, for this term of the court is filled with cases and I feel that I can't well remain in my room while there is so much unfinished work before the court. There are but two more weeks in which the court will be in session, and every day is important to me, as there is no one else just now who can do this work except myself.

"Had providence not interfered I would have sentenced Duncan early this week, probably today. It had been my purpose to sentence him last Saturday, but the Lacewell case ran over and more time was consumed than I had expected it would take, so the sentencing of Duncan was of course postponed. When Monday came I found I was not physically able to leave my room, so the sentence is postponed again. If I am able to resume court I will sentence Duncan probably next Saturday. Carr will be sentenced the first of next week."

A large number of Judge Clark's friends called on him at his room yesterday and the day was spent very pleasantly with his callers. Just as soon as he feels strong enough he will call the court to order and will proceed with the work that has been outlined. The Bryan case, the Rothery case and the Hudson case will be reached first in order and will be disposed of just as fast as possible. There are several other cases that may be reached in short order provided the cases first reached do no consume more time than is now expected.

The Condition of Carr.

The condition of Alex Carr remains unchanged.

The murderer is a mere shadow of the man who was arrested for the murder of Captain King and he has never been thoroughly aroused from the stupor into which he has fallen. He passes his time lying upon the stone floor of his cell, seemingly entirely oblivious to everything that is transpiring about him. Several attempts have recently been made to arouse him from his stupor, but in every case the efforts have met with signal failure and his attention could not be secured.

Carr is extremely emaciated. It can be told at a glance that at one time he was a man of large statue. His shoulders, though now almost as round as those of a hunch back, are long and broad, but Carr is probably six feet in height. A grizzly beard covers his face and his hair is long, matted and unkempt and falls over his shoulders. The nails on his fingers have been allowed to grow until they look like animal claws and are sharp and pointed. His hands are constantly employed in picking at imaginary objects on his person and on the floor.

When the meals are brought the prisoner he sometimes eats ravenously and again will pick the food into fragments and cast it from him. He looks in an abstracted manner at the cell bars. He is daily wasting away and his limbs are not strong enough to hold his weight. When he is lifted into a sitting position by the jailer he will remain for hours without moving a muscle other than to pick at objects on the floor.

CHANGED THE CHARGE.

F. M. Hight, of Anniston, Takes Out Another Warrant.

A warrant was taken for Paul O. Burns yesterday before Judge Bloodworth, charging with cheating and swindling. A week or two ago Burns was arrested and bound over on the charge of cheating and swindling.

After staying in jail a few days Burns's attorney discovered that the warrant under which Burns was bound over was not worded correctly. It charged Burns with cheating and swindling, whereas it should have said "a cheat and a swindle." Upon this legal technicality Burns's attorney set to work to secure his release. A writ of habeas corpus was sworn out before Judge Reid, of the city court, and the judge, after hearing the case, sustained the writ. He, however, ordered that Burns be held until another warrant be taken out against him charging him with being a "cheat and a swindle," and not with "cheating and swindling," as there was no such crime as that in the Georgia statutes.

The charge upon which Burns was arrested was brought up by Mr. F. M. Hight, of Anniston, Ala., who claimed that Burns had misrepresented a patent fuel saver and smoke consumer of which he sold him the right to canvass in a section of Alabama and Tennessee.

For Lung Troubles

"Seven years ago, my wife had a severe lung trouble, which physicians called consumption. The cough was distressing and attended with spitting of blood. As doctors did not help her she tried

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

and was surprised at the relief it gave. One bottle of this medicine cured her, and she has not the least doubt but Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved her life."—K. MORRIS, Memphis, Tenn.

Medal and Diploma At World's Fair.

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HAWKES, Manufacturing Optician, 12 Whitehall.
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OLD CUT PRICE NORCROSS CORNER,
Corner Peachtree and Marietta Streets,

and you will not be disappointed. No extravagant blowing. You can get more value for your money here than elsewhere. . . .

PROMPT ATTENTION.

LEFT OVER!

We have a lot of Remnants in Crockery, Glass and Tin which we wish to close out. They are good, first-class goods, but we prefer the money, so have slaughtered prices. The quantity is limited and will not last long. The prices have never been duplicated. The sale will last

ONE WEEK ONLY

Fine Haviland China Dinner Sets, the best French China, first quality 113 pieces, pink rose spray, yellow and pink primrose or blue wood violet decorations. All new attractive decorations, stylish shapes, gold decorated tracings in knobs and handles. Regular price $35; for this week only $24.20.

Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets, pink rose spray and tinted leaves decorations, square shapes, gold decorations on handles. Regular price $22.50; this week only $16.50.

English Porcelain Dinner Sets, decorated with pink, brown, light green or blue spray, gold edges, gold handles, 100 pieces. Regular price $20; for this week only $12.50.

Maddock plain white Porcelain Dinner Set, 100 pieces, real China finish, the best wearing ware on earth, guaranteed absolutely not to glaze or crack, will not discolor under any circumstances. Regular price $12.50; for this week only $9.

Cottage Dinner Sets, $3.50.

Tea Sets in fine China. 56 pieces handsome yellow tea rose decoration, gold handles, a beautiful, attractive Tea Set, regular price $9.00, for this week only $6.00.

Hanging Lamps, spring balance, hand painted, shade and bowl lacquered brass work, give a splendid light, regular price $4.00; this week only $2.50.

Hall Lamps—tinted globes, lacquered brass mountings and trimmings, good bright light; a beauty. Regular price $2.00. For this week only $1.25.

Parlor Lamps—Beautifully decorated, tinted green, pink or canary hand-painted spray, fine light. Regular price $2.00. For this week only 98c.

Coal Vases—Large size, graceful shape, hand painted, bronze feet and handles; Shovel and Tongs Rack, bright, neat and attractive, Regular price $3.00. For this week only $1.50.

Decorated Toilet Sets—English Ware, pretty, new shape Bowl and Pitcher, full size 10 pieces. Worth $5.00, For thi week only $3.50.

Note Our Prices for This Week, and Only for This Week.

2 quart Cover Bucket	5c	Bake Pans	3c
Large Basin	5c	Oil Cans	10c
Graduate Measure	5c	Dish Pans	10c
Funnels	5c	Slop Cans	29c
Dairy Pans	5c	Foot Tubs	29c
Milk Pans	5c	Coffee Mills	35c
Pint Cups	2c	Tumblers, thin, banded	5c
Pie Plates	2c	Tumblers, plain	5c

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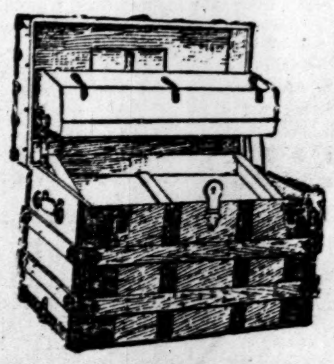

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Branch Store at Railroad Crossing.

OPIUM Morphine Habits treated on a guarantee. No pay till cured. Address, B. H. Veal, Mgr. Lithia Springs Opium Cure Co., or Lock box 2, Austell, Ga.

SATZKY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
11 East Alabama Street.

I will close out my stock of Fall and Winter Goods at a great reduction for the next thirty days. Come and see me.

Treasury Department.

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, January 13, 1896.—Whereas by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that The Third National Bank of Atlanta in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and state of Georgia, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, James H. Eckles, comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the Third National Bank of Atlanta, in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and state of Georgia, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in section 5169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 13th day of January, 1896.

(SEAL) JAMES H. ECKLES, Comptroller of Currency.
NO. 5030.
jan18-60t

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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., January 21, 1896.

Rome, Ga., January 13, 1896.
Editor Constitution—I desire to extend my congratulations to The Constitution upon its magnificent work for Atlanta and the south. As a newspaper it cannot be excelled anywhere—not even by the great dailies of New York and Chicago. MAX MEYERHARDT.

Have the Republicans a Remedy?

When the democratic party had control of congress it was natural that the country should look to it for some sort of legislation for the benefit of the people; it was natural that the country should expect it to confirm the pledges and provisions it had made. Failing to do this the voters of the country swept it out of power, both in the house and in the senate, with the result that the republican party is now in a position to shape and control legislation in congress. It has control of both houses, and the people are waiting to see what it is going to do.

Is it necessary to point out to the republicans that the time is ripe for such legislation as will settle the financial question and restore the stability that is at once the essence and basis of all commerce and business? It is the boast of the republican organs that their party is the party of intelligence and culture. If the boast has anything to rest on, then it follows that there is not a republican in congress who fails to perceive that the business men and producers of this country are facing the most serious emergency that has ever been thrust on them since the republic has been established.

We do not at this time except even the business interests of the money centers, where money is supposed to be plentiful and the outlook more than hopeful. The emergency that now exists reaches even to those favored quarters. It stands, threatening, before the door of every mill, every factory and every industry; it stands guard at the threshold of every business establishment in the land, from the biggest jobbing house to the smallest crossroads store; it stalks through the fields with every farmer, and it goes with every laborer to his work.

It is an emergency that amounts to a crisis. Ask any business man—the most enterprising and most acute—what his plans for the year are, and he will promptly tell you that he doesn't know; that the present is a period of dark uncertainty; that he is waiting to see what the outcome of legislation is to be. Ask any man of energy, who is desirous of investing in some one of the various enterprises that return fair profits in times of prosperity, and he will tell you that he is uncertain about it; that it is impossible to make profits when prices are falling; that he is waiting to see stability restored to our financial system.

This is the situation from one end of the country to the other. All forms of business and all branches of trade are in a stagnant condition, for they do not know what the future is to bring forth. Every industry is waiting to see what the developments of legislation are to be. This uncertainty in business circles—this stagnation in all branches of trade—demonstrates that the emergency is serious, and the whole country is looking with expectation, if not hope, to see what the republican congress proposes to do, what remedy it intends to offer as a cure for the evils that now so thickly besiege us.

What did the organs and orators of that party say during the congressional campaign of 1894? They declared that the democratic party had failed even to propose any financial legislation that would restore the prosperity of the country and release the energies of the people from the appalling depression that hung (and still hangs) over every interest except that of the gold dealer and money lender. The people lent a willing ear to the charges that the republicans brought against the democrats in congress, for, unfortunately, the charges were in the main true. When election day came, the voters of the country swept the democratic majorities out of the house and senate, and placed the republicans in control of those bodies.

A year after they had been elected and charged with the responsibilities of legislation, the republicans met in congress. There had been no change in the situation; the lapse of time had brought no relief to the people; the trade depression was, if anything, deeper than when the voters of the country set the seal of disapproval on the democratic congress. The financial troubles of the country had grown more acute. As we have said, the republican congress assembled with something like a flourish from their organs. The air was to be cleared, a remedy was to be provided, the people were to be shown that only the party of William Chandler and Matthew Quay could deal intelligently with the financial crisis. The flourish was sounded last November, since which the republican majority has had ample time to outline, if not to formulate, the policy which it purposes to offer as a remedy. It has had ample time to make clear to the people the nature of the remedy on which it purposes to go before the country.

But what has that majority accomplished? What has it proposed? It went in with rumblings like those that are sometimes heard in the bowels of a volcanic mountain, and, behold! the result of its labors was a mouse—but a mouse with teeth large enough to make a considerable hole in the people's grainbin. The republicans labored and caucussed together, and the result was a bill to increase the public debt indiscriminately and indefinitely, by issuing more bonds.

That is the remedy offered by the "great party of intelligence and morality." As if the situation were not bad enough—as if the burden of the public debt were not increasing fast enough—the republicans propose to render the crisis more acute and the situation still more hopeless by surrendering the debt-making power to the secretary of the treasury! Has our political history ever chronicled a more ridiculous or inconsequent result? Is the increase of the public debt the only remedy that the "party of intelligence" can offer? Is that the only road to prosperity that it can offer?

So it would seem, for beyond the bond bill and a proposition to potter with the tariff, no definite remedy has been proposed, whereas the crisis continues to grow more threatening day by day. Thus far, all that John Sherman has suggested is more bonds and further pottering with the tariff; all that Speaker Reed has proposed is more bonds and further pottering with the tariff. Is this the policy on which the republicans propose to go before the country this year?

The tariff may need adjusting or improving in some lines, but the republicans may potter with the tariff from now until doomsday without relieving the tension of the financial situation one particle. The emergency that now confronts the people is purely financial, and nothing short of financial legislation will avail anything.

The rank and file of the democratic party have a remedy, and it is the restoration of silver as a part of the standard money of the country. We do not ask the republicans to accept that remedy, but the people of the whole country ask them, and expect them, now that they have control of congress, to provide some way of escape from the terrible results of the financial legislation which they have placed on the statute books from time to time.

Give the Boys a Chance.

The Farm Magazine, a useful and popular periodical published at Knoxvile, Tenn., has an appreciative editorial on The Constitution's offer, last year, of $500 in cash for the best crops on one acre each of corn, cotton, tobacco, sweet potatoes and watermelons.

The prizes were duly awarded to the successful farmers whose names were printed in our columns when the awards were made. The Farm Magazine calls attention to the evident reluctance of the farmers to enter such a contest, and makes this suggestion:

> Now, if The Constitution should offer prizes for crops again this year, we would advise the farmer readers of that great southern weekly, who are not inclined to enter the contest themselves, to give their boys a chance to win the prizes and encourage them in their efforts to do so. Give your boy an acre of the best land on the farm, furnish all the commercial fertilizers and stable manure required and give him time to cultivate properly the crop he plants. If he does not take a prize he will learn some valuable lessons about intensive farming, and the results may give older heads new ideas. Crop contests of this kind could be made to go a great ways toward keeping the boys at home and bringing them up as intelligent, prosperous farmers.

Our contemporary's idea is a good one, and is applicable to all such contests. By all means, give the boys a chance, and encourage them to go to the front. The boys of today who are able to raise a crop will have farms of their own in a few years. They should be aided now, and their interest in their lifetime work should be stimulated in every possible way.

Permanent Expositions.

The proposed permanent exposition in Memphis is not a new idea. It was tried long ago in some of the leading European cities, and it has been considered in New York.

We believe that in an inexpensive shape a small, compact and well-arranged permanent exposition would be a good thing in every section of the union. The foreigner or northern tourist would have his work of study and investigation greatly simplified if we had in Atlanta a small park with a few buildings containing specimens of our woods, metals, marbles and other natural resources not of a perishable nature. The exposition should have a department of up-to-date statistics, and a competent force to answer the questions of strangers desiring information about the south.

The running expenses of such an exposition would not be a very large item, and as soon as it became known that it presented an epitome of southern natural resources it would be visited by large numbers of people at all seasons of the year.

As matters now stand, the stranger who comes south to find out about our coal and iron, gold, marble and granite, precious stones and valuable woods, will have to spend a good deal of time and money in picking up information. This matter of properly advertising the south becomes more important every year, because it is now conceded that most of the industrial progress of the future will be in this region. The Memphis experiment will be watched with interest, and it is to be hoped that it will be successful.

In Favor of Cuba.

The friends of free Cuba in this country are speaking out in a very positive way in her behalf.

In his recent speech before the Detroit Manufacturers' Club Mr. Don M. Dickinson made an eloquent plea for the recognition of the belligerancy of the insurgents. Among other things he said:

> The time has come to take this Cuban question and press it upon congress as a matter of business, and I hope to prove to you that it's the duty of congress to act now, and that further delay is a crime. It is an open secret at Washington that England is now negotiating for the transfer of the revenues of Cuba from Spain, in payment of her debt, and if that takes place, an English fleet, in spite of the Monroe doctrine, may bombard every port of Cuba to enforce the collection of that revenue. That is one reason why we should recognize the Cubans as belligerents.
>
> Another is that Cuba believes that because all the world is waiting for the United States, the inaction of the United States is a positive injury to her, and Cuba is about to send a commission to France to present her case there, and see if she can get a treaty with France looking to further commercial relations between France and Cuba.

The address was vigorously applauded throughout, and seemed to represent the unanimous sentiment of Detroit's business men.

The New York Morning Journal is one of the legion of American newspapers on the Cuban side. Last Sunday its Cuban editorial was the special feature of the issue. It makes the point that in compelling the withdrawal of Campos the insurgents have gained as adequate a title to recognition as belligerents as if they had already captured a port. The Journal then goes on to say:

> In all history there is no finer instance than this of heroic endurance under crushing difficulties. Troops by tens of thousands have been poured in upon them. They have been hunted in the tropical forests as if they were outlaws. Their coasts have been patrolled night and day by armored cruisers. Their property has been literally taxed out of their possession. Their relatives and friends have been thrown into prisons. An army of civilian carpet-baggers has followed the army of soldiers, to eat up every source of profit, to steal everything stealable. Estates which were slowly recovering from the long wastage of the ten years' war have been confiscated. Patriots taken in battle have been shot without quarter. And every steamship headed for Madrid has taken out treasure wrung from the suffering people in the cities, who, were they not trodden beneath the iron heel and smitten down by the mailed hand, would arise and throw their oppressors into the sea.
>
> Was there ever a more fit time for lending the helping hand? Is it not the hour to extend it in the name of honor and mercy? Have not President Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, Vice President Bartolome Maso, Secretary of War Carlos Roloff, Secretary of Foreign Affairs Rafael Portuondo y Tamayo and General in Chief Maximo Gomez, of the Cuban republic, won their right to recognition? Can the congress of the great republic of the north longer refrain from recognizing the valorous little republic of the lustrous south, which, machete in hand, has fought its way out of the canebrake and today menaces the fastnesses of Spain?

In conclusion our contemporary declares that it would be a blot upon the memory of the present congress, and of the administration, to neglect this great opportunity of encouraging a nation which has so nobly dared and so bravely endured, and which has shown that it deserves independence.

The New York paper is not alone in its opinion of the significance of the removal of Campos. Colonel A. K. McClure says in The Philadelphia Times:

> The removal of Captain General Campos from the command of the Spanish troops in Cuba is a practical confession that the Cuban revolution is an accomplished fact, as it is entirely beyond the power of the Spanish government to suppress it. It is admitted that Campos is one of the most accomplished of all the Spanish generals, and if he is unable to suppress the rebellion no successor of his can hope to achieve that result.

This idea is the key-note to the situation, and will make the friends of Cuba still more earnest in demanding her recognition.

In this connection it is not out of place to say that Mr. Moran's specials to The Constitution seem to have intensified public interest in Cuban affairs. No other correspondent has presented the facts of the case in so clear a light.

In the Hands of the Philistines.

The country seems to be in a curious pickle in every direction. Take, for instance, the "balance of trade" theory. Everything that has been said by those who claim that we are in great fettle when the balance of trade is in our favor appears to have been knocked out of date by the operations of the British gold standard.

The year after the panic, according to this theory, we ought to have been at the height of prosperity. Gold ought to have been flowing this way in vast quantities. Why? Because, during the twelve months ending with December, 1894, our merchandise exports exceeded imports by $149,000,000 in round numbers. We ought to have been on the high tide of prosperity. We ought to have received $149,000,000 in gold in settlement of the trade balance in our favor. As a matter of fact, we lost gold to the amount of $81,000,000, sending that amount to Europe.

During the twelve months ending with December, 1895, our exports of merchandise exceeded imports by more than $23,000,000; consequently we ought to have received that amount of gold from Europe in settlement of the balance. As a matter of fact, we sent to Europe more than $72,000,000 in gold.

The financial experts and statisticians who are trying to account for this extraordinary condition of affairs persistently overlook the simplest explanation that can be offered—the only explanation that fits the fact. It is this: Since the demonetization of silver, gold is the only metal that is regarded by the big financiers as money. Consequently, when Americans desire to get capital on bonds and securities, they place the matter in the hands of the big financiers of the northeast. These insist that the bonds and securities shall be made payable in gold alone, and then, in order to get the gold, the bonds are floated and the securities sold where gold is easy to obtain—in Europe.

In this way Americans, deprived of the capital that might be created here by the restoration of silver, have been compelled to go to Europe for it. Thus, during the past quarter of a century native enterprise and energy have contracted a vast burden of debt abroad, a debt so vast that no estimate can be made of it—and now the payment of the interest on that debt alone, coupled with the fact that, by legislation, we have securities shall be made payable in gold value of our exportable products, makes a constant drain on our gold supply.

Our people, therefore, are not only in the hands of the Philistines at home, but in the hands of the shylocks of Europe.

A Federal Prison for Atlanta.

The Constitution of last Sunday published several letters from prominent federal judges and other officials, presenting many strong reasons why a southern government prison should be built, and why it should be located in Atlanta.

As the matter now stands, there is a special act of congress making provision for the erection of a federal prison in the south at a cost of not over $500,000. Judge Don A. Pardee favors Atlanta. He says: "Atlanta is decidedly the best place to locate the United States southern penitentiary, health, access, control and supplies considered."

Judge William T. Newman says that "the necessity for a federal prison at some convenient point in the south cannot be too strongly emphasized." He believes that such a prison would be in the interest of economy and humanity.

Colonel A. E. Buck declares that his experience as United States marshal convinces him that the prison is a necessity. He says that the climatic conditions at Columbus, O.; Albany, N. Y., and Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where the southern federal prisoners are sent, are very unfavorable to their health. The state jails are unhealthy when they are overcrowded. The colonel thinks Atlanta is the best site for a government prison in this section, on account of our favorable climate.

Commissioner N. A. Broyles is on the same line. He makes the point that a federal prison in Atlanta would save thousands of dollars every year in transportation, besides preserving the lives of many southern prisoners who are unable to withstand the rigorous climate of the north. The fact that the government has established a large military post here shows that our advantages of climate, transportation, etc., are recognized.

Marshal S. C. Dunlap shows in his letter that every prisoner sent from Atlanta to Columbus, O., costs $60, while the government pays our county jail $20,000 a year. It is expensive to send southern prisoners north, and it is cruel to take them from our genial climate to the cold and bleak climate of the north and west.

Mr. O. C. Fuller, the clerk of the United States court, strongly advocates a federal prison at Atlanta, and he claims that a ten-year sentence of a southern prisoner to a northern prison means death, and in some instances a shorter term kills him. He favors a prison here as a matter of humanity and economy.

District Attorney J. S. James says that southern prisoners sent to Columbus, O., or to Albany, N. Y., either die before the expiration of their sentences, or return home physical wrecks. He argues that it is neither humane, just nor economical to send our prisoners 800 miles or more to a dangerous climate. He sees every reason why the prison should be located in Atlanta.

From time to time we hear of well-known Georgia prisoners who have died in the northern federal prisons, and it is now an established fact that Lewis Redwine has become a physical wreck during his two years' confinement at Columbus. It is doubtful whether he can stand another year, and if released now, the chances are that he would never recover his health.

It is to be hoped that our Georgia congressmen will go to work to secure the appropriation needed to build a federal prison in Atlanta. With a little well-directed effort we can get the prison. The expressions of opinion which we have quoted from the high officials who are in a position to know the facts cannot be successfully controverted. As a matter of humanity, economy, justice and convenience, the United States should build a commodious penitentiary right here near Atlanta.

Is a 3 per cent bond bill the only remedy the republicans have for the present situation?

If Speaker Reed is wise he will draft some sort of a financial remedy and have it introduced in the house.

Mr. Isadore Strauss threatens not to vote the democratic ticket this season. In this case, wouldn't it be well for the democratic party to dye its hair, cut off its whiskers and try to slip out of the country with as little noise as possible?

The republican boomers will soon begin to stalk the colored delegates.

Senator Mills will soon be in line with Texas.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A leading article in The Yale Literary Magazine, just printed, has created a stir among the students. In the article one of the editors attacks the Yale society system, and says that it has developed hypocrisy and wire pulling; that quiet scholarship at Yale is under a shadow, and that the old "Brick Row" democracy has become greatly impaired. The writer also attacks the Young Men's Christian Association of the college as a refuge for hypocrites, who seek society and other honors.

The Royal academy, of course, says a London exchange, has nothing to do with politics, but it has managed in its present winter show to make a friendly and pacific allusion to an impending international controversy. We refer to the fact that it has hung in the place of honor in the central gallery the full-length portrait of George Washington, "the celebrated American patriot," as the catalogue calls him, lent by Lord Rosebery. That an ex-premier should have sent this picture and that the academy should have placed it in this position at the present moment is a very happy thought.

Says The Philadelphia Record of Thursday: "Eight hundred tons of old cannon and 500 tons of shot and shell, which the confederates produced in the '60s for their defense of southern ports from the attacks of the union navy, arrived at this port last night on the schooner James W. Fitch, from Pensacola. This entire consignment will be broken up for old iron. These cannon and ammunition were, in their time, up to date in the requirements of the government, but now the changes are such that it is entirely valueless except as old metal. Some of the cannon weigh a ton or more each and because of their antique type are curiosities. They had lain so long abandoned, however, that the government ordered the entire lot to be condemned and sold. The confederate government spent thousands of dollars for these munitions of war."

SOME AFFAIRS OF STATE.

Judge "Dick" Johnson was hard at it yesterday, and the result is the state treasury will show a depletion within the next few days of something like $275,000.

It was a legal holiday, but Judge Johnson held the fort at the capitol, and put in the day making out school warrants for the different counties. He hadn't much to disturb him for the other offices were closed and he had the building almost to himself.

There are evidences that a decided lack of harmony is making itself apparent in populist ranks.

Down in south Georgia there seems to be considerable criticism of Leader Tom Watson and the other leaders. The Farmers' Champion, which is a populist paper published at Montezuma, voices this sentiment in a recent editorial. The Champion says:

"It is time to talk out plain in meeting. The leaders of the populist party in Georgia have been on the big hunt for office and have thought too little about the welfare of the party, devoting most of their energies to getting pie. Suppose we put men in party organizations who are not pie hunters. We want a state chairman who will go to work and organize; go from county to county and organize the people, as Chairman Ashby, of Texas, does. The people should pay his expenses, and no man can afford to do the work for nothing. Our state is not organized, and the populist want a man who is not a chronic office seeker, and they will have one. One thing we found out at the state convention: Mr. Watson is not very popular with the newspaper press of the people's party."

Several second district papers are talking of Senator Jesse Mercer as a possible congressional candidate. Jesse is saying nothing.

The Meldrim Guidon has this strong indorsement of Senator Sheppard, of Liberty county, who is a candidate for solicitor of the eastern circuit:

"The indorsement of The Guidon of the candidacy of Mr. Sheppard, of Liberty county, has received the most favorable commendation from the city and the country. All over the state where the high character and real ability of Mr. Sheppard are known support is being tendered to him. Of course the violators of the law will not support him. The dive proprietors in the cities and the blind-tiger keepers in the country will oppose him, as well as those men who seek to pick up the crumbs that fall from the tables of the political bosses, but the young men who admire pluck and energy, the old men who respect character and ability and the good women who believe that a vigorous prosecution of gambling dens and low dives will protect their sons, will support him. Mr. Sheppard will make a clean, honest fight. On his record there will be no stain; about his garments there will be no smell of stale beer. Ably, faithfully and impartially he will discharge the duties of his office if elected, and elected he will be unless rings rule and corruption triumphs."

Senator Sheppard's principal and perhaps his only opponent will be his senatorial collegue, "Billy" Osborne, of Savannah. The indications are that the race will be decidedly lively. If Billy can work his rabbit's foot on state politics like he does in Savannah affairs, he'll be a sure winner. The question is, can he?

The Franklin News is inclined to be sarcastic in its references to General Gordon. Here is a sample:

It is enough to make a monkey laugh to see how General Gordon is playing the 'patriotic' yankees with his grand flourish war racket. General Gordon's political achievements have been won by his war record. But in this age we need patriotic men for law makers—men who will remain at their post of duty and work for the best interests of the common people.

Editor Pat Walsh laughs at the idea of Major Hanson leading the republican state ticket. He says:

"When interviewed on the rumor of his being the republican candidate for governor of Georgia, Major J. F. Hanson, of Macon, is reported by The Savannah News as saying: 'D—n the governorship.' Major Hanson is a busy man, and no doubt has been compelled in the last two weeks to take a good deal of his time denying the silly rumor that he would be the republican candidate for governor. There is no danger that for years to come the republican party will be able to put forward any such man as Major Hanson for governor of Georgia. Because Major Hanson advocates the republican policy of high protection does not furnish a sufficient reason for his running as the candidate of the republican party, and we have no idea that he will—certainly not in a state election."

PUBLIC OPINION.

Florida Citizen: The Cubans at present are masters of the situation. Spain is expending vast sums of money and is accomplishing nothing. How long the officials at Madrid will be able to keep up the struggle no one can surmise.

Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette: The Davis resolution is framed to cover not only the case of Venezuela, but also that of Honduras, which, it is said, will soon engross the attention of the world. In the Honduras case it is said that the claim of Great Britain goes back as far as the time of Charles I, when a grant to cut mahogany was given to some woodchoppers.

Chicago News: Mr. Morrison is past the three-score-year-and-ten mark and, though well for his years, is not vigorous enough to impart enthusiasm to himself and his party when the font of enthusiasm is clogged. Viewed dispassionately and from all points, we cannot see how the holding of the democratic convention in Chicago adds a single hope more than naturally lived to the boom of the Hon. William R. Morrison.

Springfield Republican: Now comes the story that Morton's man has gone south after delegates to the republican convention, and taken a basket of money with him. If this yarn be true the New York governor is a little late in the field, or would be if it were not for the commonly-received notion that in the hunt for southern delegates the proverb is reversed, and the late, not the early bird, gets the worm. Reed's man was behind McKinley's in Louisiana, and it was given out at first that the latter had the delegates from that state beyond the possibility of a back-down, but only a few days later came the news that the Reed men had in some way spoiled the bargain and got a big bunch of votes for their candidate. From Alabama come similar stories of bargaining for delegates, and there are hints that the same sort of thing is going on in South Carolina, while the Texas republican machine has also shown signs of activity.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

"The Combat Deepens."

Now for slaughter! Campos stands
Swordless at his queen's commands;
Now for desolated lands—
Red flames gleaming,
Homes in wind-blown ashes laid—
Son and sire—mother—maid
Slaughtered by the butcher's blade,
With the life-blood streaming!

Now the madness of the strife!
Now the bayonet and the knife!
Now the sacrifice of life,
Till the rivers
Change their silver tides to red,
Where their banks are blocked with dead—
And each wild flower's blooms are shed
Where some bleeding victim quivers!

All the hosts of Spain are free!
How they darken land and sea
Where the sons of Liberty,
Crowned and glorious,
With their blood bedew the sod
Blighted by the oppressor's rod,
And give back their lives to God,
In freedom's cause victorious!

For he's the victor who shall bare
His breast for Freedom's sake, and dare
To face her foes in battle there;
For in the glory
Of death for her his name shall be
A talisman by land and sea,
And he shall live immortally
In Freedom's song and story!

Now for slaughter! sword and brand—
Reddened rivers—blighted land!
On! ye sons of Freedom! Stand
In a last endeavor
For your country, bleeding, prone
Where the tyrant's flags are blown!
Strike! Your cause is heaven's own!
Strike, and live forever!

We hear a good deal about "popular bonds," but we don't like the name. Bonds are not for the free; and we have a good deal to say about "freedom" in this country, when we make Fourth of July orations and run for office.

The Brunswick Times-Advertiser says that Thomas Bailey Aldrich, while in Brunswick last week, said he had always regarded Sidney Lanier's "Marshes of Glynn" as one of the greatest poems in the language. "I have always had a desire," he continued, "to write a companion poem in the same style. Now that I have looked upon the scene that inspired the lines and realized its sublimity, I shall gratify my wish." He wrote the poem at Jekyl, and it will be published in the spring under the title, "The Waters of Glynn."

The uncrowned English poets are not writing anything now. They are all too busy criticising Alfred Austin.

The Situation.

Iron ships on every sea—
Swords unsheathed and gleaming;
Flags unfurled and waving free
Where tropic stars are dreaming.

Nations—they grow great and strong,
Ripe for war and ravage;
Peace but wearies lingering long:
See—the Christian savage!

A correspondent wants "to know something about the Atlantic Monthly."

Well, it is published once a month—just like the rest of them—and is issued from the city of Boston, and Longfellow, and Whittier, and James Russell Lowell used to write for it—we've hearn tell.

It is evident that the nations of this world can neither stand peace nor prosperity.

You may paint, you may polish
The world as you will,
But the blood of the savage
Will run through it still!

And that's a truthful parody, if it isn't a poetical one.

Get Your Gun!

Johnny, git yer gun now,
Johnny, git yer gun!
Here's a lot o' fun now—
Here's a lot o' fun!

Spain is in a muddle—
Campos on the run;
Johnny, git yer gun, boy—
Johnny, git yer gun!

The newspapers of the United States long ago recognized the Cubans as belligerents. The press enjoys the benefits of freedom, and its sympathies are world-wide. But notwithstanding Washington is full of belligerent statesmen—warriors on short notice, whose weapons are words, ink bottles and table legs, Cuba continues to hoe her own row, and we wouldn't recognize a bill collector if he came from Gomez.

Mr. R. S. Pigott, the sweet singer of Battery Park hotel, has been leading the choir in numerous revival meetings in Maryland. The rumor that Mr. Pigott would go on the stage appears to be groundless, and he will not take the lecture platform because it is too heavy for him to carry around with him. F. L. S.

THE CONVICT QUESTION.

Richland Paper: When Governor Atkinson gets through with his high court which he will hold over the penitentiary lessees the 10th of next month Georgians will be in a position to know more about the penitentiary system and its workings than they ever have before. If there's anything in the charges that have been made the governor will find it out, make those who are responsible do penance for it and right the wrong. If there's nothing in them he'll know it when he gets through and will frankly say so. The governor is determined in this matter and it is part of his life history that when he is determined something happens.

Griffin News: The investigation is a good and timely thing. The public wants reliable and fuller information on the subject, especially in view of the fact that the present lease system will soon expire. This information it feels confident of getting from the present court of inquiry, presided over by Governor Atkinson

Meldrim Guidon: The newspapers conducted on the part of the state by such men as Hons. N. J. Hammond and W. C. Adamson.

Meldrim Guidon: The newspapers continue to "cuss and discuss" the convict lease system, and the governor continues to "investigate," but the cruelty in the camps goes on without let or hindrance.

Carnesville Tribune: Governor Atkinson will have the sympathy of the people of Georgia in his investigation of the abuse of the convict lease system. The crowning blot in our civilization is this infamous system.

OUR CUBAN REPRESENTATIVE.

Cochran Telegram: The Atlanta Constitution's special correspondent from the seat of war in Cuba says that one day's quiet inquiry among the people of Havana is enough to ascertain that the day of Spanish rule is at an end. May this assertion prove true.

Augusta Chronicle: Mr. Moran is writing some interesting letters from Cuba. Having interviewed Gomez he should now tackle the new Spanish general.

Albany Herald: In his interview with P. J. Moran, of The Atlanta Constitution, President Gomez, leader of the Cuban patriots, sent a message to the people of the United States.

ETCHED AND SKETCHED.

"The political campaign may be said to be shaping up now in our state," said Mr. E. L. Russell, of Mobile, yesterday. Mr. Russell is general solicitor of the Mobile and Ohio railroad. He was on his way to New York with President Clark and was interviewed during the interval between the arrival of the Atlanta and West Point limited and the departure of the Southern's limited. "The democratic executive committee meets tomorrow in Montgomery and there will be a fight over the rules which are to govern the primaries. Captain Joe Johnston and his friends want the bars thrown down so as to allow all to vote in the primary who agree to support the democratic ticket at the August election. The administration faction want the lines drawn tightly and all excluded except those who have remained true to the party in the past. The Johnston people argue that their plan will bring back many who went off after Cobb and who, if kept out of the organization now, will go with the populists or republicans. Personally, I am a sound money man, but I place party above faction. I would like to see Knox elected chairman, although he is an administration man. I like Captain Johnston and supported him in 1894, when he ran the last time. He is a good business man, clear-headed, magnetic and is a strong leader, but on account of his silver views is opposed by a large element. Dick Clark, of Mobile, is in the race for governor against him. I am afraid that we will have a campaign of greater bitterness than we had in 1894."

Mr. Russell is one of Alabama's ablest lawyers. He recently wrote a strong argument against the government ownership of railroads. It was a reply to Justice Brown's article in The Forum. "We have supposing that the government were to buy the transportation lines," he says, "there is no machinery for recovering damages against them, and bringing damage suits is considered the greatest privilege of the American citizen. He wants to be able to sue a railway company in his own county for damages to himself, his family or stock; and he would feel outraged if that privilege were curtailed. But seriously, the great objection to government ownership is the menace it would be to our liberties. The railroads of this country employ three-quarters of a million persons. There is dependent on these, directly and indirectly, several million people. You can readily see the patronage which would go with government ownership. It would be almost impossible to dislodge a party once it got in power with all this patronage at its disposal."

"As a rule, the commercial travelers from the states do not understand Mexican business men," says Senor Gonzalez, Mexico's commissioner to the exposition. "An American goes into a business house and immediately proceeds to try to get an order. That is not the way to go at the Mexican merchant. In the first place a salesman ought to carry letters of introduction. He should present them the first day, but not say a word about business. He should call the next day have a pleasant chat, and he might mention his business, but not say anything about an order. The third day he might approach a little nearer his business and about the fourth day he could ask for an order. By that time the Mexican merchant feels acquainted with him, and when the Mexican gives an order it is a good one. He feels a pride in making his bill pretty large. The salesman could be nursing half a dozen merchants at the same time and bringing them all gradually up to the buying point. The first merchant will give a stiff order. The shrewd drummer mentions the amount of his order to the next merchant and he wants to go his competitor one better and makes a still larger order. By the time the salesman is through with the city which he is working he has something worth sending off. You Americans do not understand that pride of the Mexican merchant in buying large quantities at a time.

"There is a great field in Mexico for Americans. I was connected with an excursion of American business men which left the states a few years ago for Mexico. President Diaz requested all the governors to treat the visitors well and they had a good time. The Mexican store has a counter across the building from wall to wall, about twenty feet back from the door. You go into a store and it seems small. You do not see what is stored away behind the counter and in the rooms upstairs, but we get our merchants to admit the Americans behind the counters and to show them through the stores. It was a revelation to the visitors. The buildings run far back and every one was heavily stocked with goods. Large stocks are carried.

"That excursion led to a great trade with Mexico, but there is still a fine field.

"Do you know that it is only within the last three years that the Mexicans have taken to drinking whisky. Formerly they drank a great deal of cognac, imported from France. But since whisky has been introduced the importations of cognac have declined and American whisky has taken its place. Beer is making its way in the country, too."

Senor Gonzalez has gone to Chicago to attend the convention of manufacturers.

Twelve hundred doctors from all over this country will be in Atlanta next May. The exposition period did not corrall all the conventions. The American Medical Association meets every year and this year it is coming to Atlanta. Tonight the physicians of Atlanta, whether they belong to the medical society or not, will meet in the Young Men's Christian Association building at 8 o'clock to arrange for the reception and entertainment of the visitors who will come. These conventions always bring together from 1,000 to 2,000 physicians. It will be no small matter to take care of all these doctors and it will require considerable money to entertain them. The last time they met in Atlanta was in 1879.

Solicitor General W. T. Roberts, of the Tallapoosa circuit, was at the Marion yesterday.

Senator Broughton, of Madison, was up yesterday. He is working to have the farmers reduce the cotton acreage this year.

Senator Bryan Cumming was up from Augusta.

Mr. M. H. V. Young, a neighbor of William McKinley, says that the ex-governor will carry all the northwestern states and will be nominated by the republicans. Mr. Young is at the Kimball.

Senator Trammell Starr, of Dalton, who is a candidate for solicitor general of the Cherokee circuit, without opposition, is at the Markham.

Judge Gober and Solicitor General Brown, of the Blue Ridge Circuit, were at the Kimball last night.

Congressman Lawson, of the eighth district, pased through Atlanta last night on his way to Washington.

Receiver Lauraine, of the Atlantic and Blue Ridge railroad, was in the city yesterday.

COTTON GROWERS TO ASSEMBLE

They Will Consider the Question of Acreage Reduction.

Memphis, Tenn., January 20.—There will be a large attendance of cotton planters from all over the entire south at the cotton convention to be held in this city tomorrow. The question to be considered is the reduction of acreage for the coming year. Hector D. Lane, president of the Cotton Growers' Association, is here today. Mr. Lane says that the crop this year is not over 6,500,000 bales and but for the war scare and financial trouble cotton would be worth 10 cents a pound.

COUNCIL WIPES OUT CITY DETECTIVE BUREAU

Act Creating It, as It Stands at Present, Repealed at Yesterday's Meeting.

WITH SMALL OPPOSITION

The Finance Committee Back of the Movement.

MR. COLVIN MOVED TO RECONSIDER

And the Matter Will Come Up for Another Vote at the Next Meeting of the Council.

The city detective department went down before the finance committee's policy yesterday afternoon in council. A measure, presented by Chairman Inman for the finance committee, was passed. It practically abolishes the detective department as a department. The sleuths were put on the same basis as patrolmen, with the same pay. The detailing of detectives is to be the work of the police board and Chief Connolly.

So far as any provision contained in the new measure is concerned, Chief of Detectives Wright is practically put out of power as the head of the department. What will happen in the event the measure stands is a matter of conjecture. Chief Wright stated last night that he had been elected for the full term, and that in addition to being chief of detectives, he was assistant chief of police. He will insist on this work and title, provided council does not at its next meeting revoke the action taken yesterday. This Mr. Colvin has moved to do.

The practical wiping out of the department was the sensation of the afternoon. Many were disposed to say that it meant nothing more than a move in the interest of economy, and that the detective department will be upon pretty much the same basis as at present, except in the matter of pay of detectives. This will rest, of course, with the police board, as the power has been invested in that body. The cut in detectives' pay amounts to 50 cents a day. The action yesterday may mean a general shaking up and reorganization of the department. The measure repeals the act making the office of chief of detectives. What will be done with the present chief is a matter for the future.

Following is the action of council yesterday, taken without discussion:

By Committeee on Finance.

Be it ordained by the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta:

Section 1. That the detective department of the police force of the city of Atlanta, as created by the ordinance codified as Section 883 of the City Code of Atlanta of 1891, and as continued in effect by the ordinance fixing the appropriation for the pay of officers and members of the police force approved March, 1895, be and the same is hereby abolished.

Section 2. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid that detective work falling properly within the scope of police duty in the city of Atlanta shall hereafter be performed by the police of said city, provided that no police officers and patrolmen under the direction of the police commissioners and the chief of police of said city, provided that no police officer or patrolman shall receive any more pay when assigned to detective duty than when doing regular patrol duty.

Section 3. Repeal all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict.

Clear cut, plain, incisive, without the least ambiguity that paper tells the desire of its author to abolish Atlanta's detective department.

And but for Mr. Colvin Atlanta would this morning be without a secret service force other than that provided in the ordinance.

The paper reached the clerk's desk from the finance committee when Mr. Inman, the chairman of that committee, sent to Clerk Phillips the batch of papers covering the work of that department for two weeks past and that prospective until the next meeting of that body—the first Monday in February, three weeks from yesterday.

Important to the citizens of Atlanta, prominent in municipal politics and mysterious as it is within itself the paper did not invite the least discussion by the members of the general council and was disposed of so quickly that it might not be unsafe to say that it looked very much like it was railroaded through, and that, too, on a fast schedule on an open track.

Chief Connolly was in the council chamber at the time the paper went through, and upon his countenance neither surprise, pleasure nor disappointment was made apparent.

In full uniform, his double-breasted, Prince Albert cut coat, buttoned to his chin, showing every one of the two rows of brightly polished brass buttons, he sat beside Chief Joyner placidly listening to the reading of the paper.

It was a paper touching a feature of Atlanta's government that has been so much discussed and agitated during the past year that every one of the large throng in the local legislative hall gave careful and close audience to it, from the utterance of Clerk Phillips when he opened with the first paragraph until his voice died away after reading the period at the end of the last sentence.

For a second there was a stillness intense in its fullness.

It was broken by Mr. Bell, the second member on the finance committee, who, without moving out of his seat, said:

"If it may please your honor, I suggest that the clerk read that paper again."

Clerk Phillips lifted the paper from his desk and as he adjusted his eyeglasses every one turned a closer attention and a concentrated interest upon the reader.

Slowly, cautiously and clearly Clerk Phillips read the paper.

The reading was not molested by the slighest noise of any kind, every one taking it in in the fullest and most complete manner.

But of all who heard it, while none gave closer attention none showed less feeling in the paper than Chief Connolly.

"Now," said Mr. Colvin, "I desire to give notice that at the next meeting of this body I will move a reconsideration of the vote by which that paper was adopted. That, I believe, will hold the matter in abeyance for the present?"

"That will be the effect of your notice," said Mr. Dimmock, the presiding officer.

Outside the city hall, when the adoption of the ordinance and its text became known, more discussion and comment ensued than among those who participated in the work.

Many rejoiced at the action of the council, while others stood aghast at the result.

Without a detective force what could the police arm of the city do?

What hope was there for the apprehension of criminals after a crime had been committed if only uniformed men were to be used?

And yet what work had the detective department of Atlanta done to warrant a pay roll carrying the expenses the present pay roll for the secret service men foots up?

What has the department done to warrant its continuance?

Such suggestions and inquiries were abundant outside the city hall.

On the streets, through the hotels and at every place of rendezvous for men posted it was talked during the late afternoon and the evening hours.

And everywhere there were two views of it taken.

Atlanta's detective department originated about twelve years ago. Up to that time the secret service work, when any was desired, attempted or executed, was done by members of the regular police force who were detailed and worked without uniforms. About 1887 or 1888 Captain Couch was elected assistant chief of police with the rank of captain and to him the men detailed to secret service work were turned over and under him they worked. At that time the detailed or secret service men, call them what you will, were paid $2 a day, the same as patrolmen. The men began kicking at what they considered long hours and short pay and some of them were returned to regular police duty for the kicks.

In the latter part of 1890 or the early part of 1891 the board of police commissioners secured from the general council an ordinance authorizing a detective department for the city, the pay of the detectives being fixed at $2.50 a day with a chief of the department having a salary fixed at $100 a month and the rank of captain and chief of detectives. The same law said the secret service men should be policemen detailed by the board of police commissioners.

The paragraph given is section 883 of the city code of 1891, and is found on page 306 of that book, with the other sections pertaining to the force. Since that section became operative, however, the pay of the detectives has been raised to $2.70 a day.

The repealing ordinance presented as the introduction of this story, when compared with section 883 and the following sections, shows but two significant changes.

In section 883, the one sought to be repealed, the detectives are detailed by the board of police commissioners. In the repealing section the detail is made by the chief of police and the board of police commission. Section 883 gives the detectives $2.50 per day, which has since been increased to $2.70. The repealing section fixes the pay of the detectives or detailed men at $2 a day, the same patrolmen get.

WHAT POLICE OFFICIALS SAY.

Talks with Chief Connolly and Chief of Detectives Wright.

The proposed action of the council abolishing the detective department created consternation in that and the police department yesterday afternoon. The news was received in the nature of a sensation of huge proportions and it was the sole topic of discussion in police circles.

The heads of the departments, Chief Connolly and Chief Wright, are doing very little talking, but it is certain that the matter is uppermost in their minds. It seems that the entire detective department reached one harmonious sentiment regarding the matter, all of its members from Chief Wright down the list expressing almost the same views about the proposition to abolish the department.

The position of the detectives is that the matter is for councilmanic action only. They maintain that they are willing to abide any action taken by the council, but at the same time there is no question that in their minds the detectives believe that the proposed action is an unwise one.

Chief Connolly Interviewed.

Chief Connolly was asked for an expression on the matter last night. He said:

"I have no criticism to make of the action of the council this afternoon and will not have in the event that the motion to abolish the detective department finally passes the council. I maintain that the police force must have detectives and that any department the size of Atlanta's is benefited by the maintainance of a well-organized detective branch.

"I stated in my monthly report for December that there had been considerable criticism about the detectives and that if their work had not been satisfactory attention was called to the fact that the board selects the members of the detective department and not I. If the matter of reorganizing the detective department was left to me I would detail such men as I think would work for the best interests of the city, having in view a desire to please the people of the city. I would make such changes in the force as seemed necessary to carry out that position.

"Before the detective department was organized I had charge of the details now directed by Captain Wright. Men were detailed by me for detective work and the department got along very nicely. The work was satisfactory and if the old system is adopted again I think matters can be arranged satisfactorily to the people of the city."

Chief of Detectives Wright says thta he is resting on his oars and saying little about the proposition to abolish his department. He says that he will be satisfied with anything the council does in the matter.

Chief Wright's Opinion.

"If the proposition to abolish the detective department had come from the chief of police or from the police commissioners I should have felt humiliated," said Chief Wright, "but coming from the council I have no criticism to make. My department has been doing excellent work and the record speaks for itself. If it is the wish of the council to do away with the detective branch let them do it. I am endeavoring to improve the work of my men and trying to make a good record.

"I was elected for two years as assistant chief of police and suppose I will remain in that office. It is customary for all police departments in cities the size of Atlanta to have detective departments and I do not think that Atlanta can do without detectives. My men have been working long hours and I think that they are entitled to the pay they receive. Detectives' work is of a responsible nature and the men are subject to call at all hours of the day and night.

"I stated in my last report that I had some members on my force who were not exactly fitted for detective work, but that I did not have the appointing power. The police board selects the detectives and I have nothing to do with anything except their work."

Admissions from Captain Wright.

When asked if he referred to his present force of detectives when admitting that some of his men were not exactly fitted for detective duty, Captain Wright said that his report was written when the extra detectives were at work during the exposition. Since then several men have been dismissed from the service. The old detective force is now at work, consisting of Chief Wright, Detectives Looney, Bedford, Green, Ivy, Wootten, Mehaffey, Conn and Tysor. Mr. Tysor is practically a new man.

Nearly all of the detectives were seen last night and when asked for an expression they stated that the matter was not a proper one for them to discuss. They, of course, believe that they have been doing good work and think it unfair to cut their pay to that of a policeman. All will await final action in the matter with eagerness.

Captain English, of the police board, was first informed of the action of the council proposing to abolish the detective department by The Constitution late last night. He expressed surprise, stating that he knew and had heard nothing of the developments in the council chamber.

He was found at home after the theater and when asked for an expression of opinion in the matter, stated that he had nothing to say further than that the news was a surprise to him.

"I have heard nothing of the matter and am surprised at the action of the council. I do not care to discuss it without taking time for reflection. I do not know the motives of those who voted in favor of the proposition and beg to be excused until I have had time to learn something of the matter.

"I do think, however, that the detective department has been a benefit to the city. The work of the detectives has amply paid the city in point of expense. They have earned their salaries."

What Mr. Johnson Says.

Chairman Johnson, of the police board, was called out of the Virginia Society banquet room at the Kimball last night and asked what he thought of the proposed action of the council. He came out with a smile on his face, indicating that he had been enjoying himself inside.

"Why, I've been having such a good time tonight I had almost forgotten the council's action. Banquets and legislation are subjects which don't go very well together. I have nothing to say about the detective department. I haven't had time to think the matter over and do not know what conclusion I will reach about the abolition of the detective department of the city government. It is an important matter and should be considered well before an expression is made on it.

"I heard very little of a proposition before the council meeting. Some one stated that such a proposition was on foot, but I did not give it much attention. If I understand it the resolution abolishing the detective department has not been finally acted on and talk about it now is premature."

AT IT ALREADY.

Colored Voters Are Holding Ward Meetings.

The colored republicans of the city are already taking steps to arrange for the election of delegates to the national republican convention. They are holding ward meetings for the purpose of discussion and considerable interest is being shown in the matter.

The fact that the colored voters are taking an active interest in the coming campaign was brought to light last night in an impressive manner. A meeting was held at a hall in the first ward and it broke up in a row, resulting in the arrest of one of the most prominent men present.

L. W. Wimby, the well known colored politician, got into a dispute with some other leader in the hall and for a time things were lively in a war of words. It is said that before hostilities actually began Wimby jerked a formidable looking weapon in the shape of a pistol and subdued things for the time. The police were called and the meeting came to an end. Officers Bankston and Hurst arrested Wimby and sent him to police headquarters at midnight.

MRS. DEIHL'S FUNERAL.

Services This Morning at the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

This morning at 9 o'clock, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, will occur the funeral services over the remains of Mrs. George H. Deihl.

Mrs. Deihl passed away Sunday afternoon at her home, after a sickness of several weeks. Only a few weeks ago she was married and the honeymoon had scarcely waned before the fatal illness came. She was a woman of many lovable traits of character, noble in her devotion to duty and strong in Christian fortitude. She had a wide circle of friends throughout the state, who will be deeply grieved to learn of her sad death. Mrs. Deihl was a sister of Mr. James Holliday, of The Constitution.

WILL NOT STRIKE AGAIN.

Trouble Between Philadelphia Street Car Men and the Company Ended.

Philadelphia, Pa., January 20.—All probability of another strike of the motormen and conductors of the Union Traction Company is now believed to have ended. The directors of the company today ratified the recommendations that were submitted both to the company and the employes by the citizens' committee and a committee of the employes this morning called upon John Sparhawk, Jr., a member of the citizens' committee, and announced their agreement with the terms proposed.

The acquiescence of the directors of the company was made known in a communication sent to Bishop Whitaker, chairman of the citizens' committee, by President Welsh, of the Traction company. In effect Mr. Welsh states that the company will not prohibit the membership of its employes, present or future, "with any lawful association," but such connection must not enter into business relations between the company and its men. The president further says that the cases of the 150 men who were discharged on the occasion of the last strike because they failed to return to work within a given time will be heard tomorrow by the executive committee of the board of directors, and that the committee will also hear the cases of all men discharged between December 20th and January 3d as soon as possible.

The Young Housewife

Who is obliged to begin, say, with only half a dozen Solid Silver Teaspoons, has the satisfaction of knowing, *if they are* GORHAM, that at any future time she can always match her set, and increase her store of the same design indefinitely, for the patterns are never lost, and, unlike many minor makers, "the Gorham" is as permanent as the Bank of England.

Too good for Dry Goods Stores—Jewelers only.

NEW MEMBERS GOOD HANDS

Busy Session of the New Council at Its First Business Meeting.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Chairman Sims, of the Bridge Committee, Talks of Bridges.

MATTER OF NEW CREMATORIES TAKEN UP

Many Matters Brought Up and Attended to with Business-Like Dispatch by the New Members.

Mayor Pro Tem. Hirsch, the presiding officer of the general council, was the only absentee during the regular session of Atlanta's legislative body yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Hirsch's absence was due to an illness which has kept him not only at home, but abed for the past two weeks.

The absence of the mayor pro tem., Mr. Hirsch, brought to the chair Alderman Dimmock, the junior alderman from the north side, who was chosen provisional mayor pro tem at the same time Mr. Hirsch was elected mayor pro tem.

The first paper after the roll call, presented by the city clerk, Mr. Phillips, was one in the handwriting of Mayor King. At every regular meeting of the general council the mayor presents a paper—a paper of many pages ground from a typewriter, recounting by title—sometimes by fuller detail the work of the previous meeting with the action of the mayor upon each item on the many sheets. This is a paper which is read for the information of the members of the general council and is always sent to the iron-bound pigeon holes in the city clerk's office, where the archives of the city are placed away for preservation.

It so happened that Mayor King could not transmit that typewritten review for the body yesterday afternoon, but for it he submitted a single sheet, every mark of it which was traced by a pen in his own hand. That sheet apologetically stated that the usual semi-monthly review was not presented because Captain Moon, the messenger who is the compiler of the review is ill at home, and because the papers from which the review is made could not be obtained by the mayor from the clerk's office in time to perfect his semi-monthly presentation of municipal events of the past because the city clerk's office had locked its door by virtue of the fact that it was a legal holiday—the birthday of General Robert E. Lee.

In the paper, though, Mayor King declared that he had approved all papers of the last meeting, and now that page of the mayor's ink distribution is pigeonholed with Atlanta's archives.

Atlanta's Crematory.

Residents of the first and fifth wards, western sections of the city, sections near the crematory, sent in a paper signed by many hundred names.

The paper recited the history of the crematory and put in italics paragraphs taken from papers which have been filed away from three to four years. Paragraphs italicized and underscored showed that when the general council decided to build the crematory the people of the western section of the city, residents of the first and fifth wards, had entered positive, pronounced and most energetic opposition to the crematory, declaring that it would materially damage and injure that portion of the crematory adjacent to it. It recited, too, that the general council of Atlanta for that year pledged itself to build one or more additional crematories in other sections of the city if the first one proved satisfactory. Just as positive and pronounced as were the paragraphs outlined was the statement that the general council had accepted the crematory theory, declaring it satisfactory.

Closing the paper the signers called almost imperatively upon the general council to carry out its promise and to quickly get to work on at least one of the promised incineration plants. The demand was made upon the promise of the general council and the declaration that crematories in other sections of the city would decrease materially the great quantity of garbage and other offal that has to pass through that section to reach the one plant the city has.

The paper was signed by nearly eight hundred names and without further discussion than the remarks of Mr. Howell was referred to the board of health, the finance committee, the committee on public buildings and grounds and the public improvement committee.

"I think," said Mr. Howell, in moving the reference indicated, "that that paper is one of the strongest ever sent to this body and I am of the opinion that this body should, if possible, carry out the promises made those people on the western side."

Jones Avenue Bridge.

Mr. Sims, chairman of the bridge committee, presented a resolution authorizing that committee to advertise for bids for the building of the Jones Avenue bridge.

"The advertising," said Sims, "will cost about $25, but we will not be able to do the advertising for some days yet as the plans and specifications by which the bidders will have to be guided won't be completed by the city engineer, Captain Clayton, until, most likely, the last of this week, possibly the first of next week. We are extremely anxious to get to work, and as chairman of that committee, speaking for my two associates, too, I think I san safely promise Atlanta one of the prettiest bridges in the south, and almost as quick work on it as was done on the Broad street bridge, under Mr. Bell's most excellent and deservedly popular chairmanship.

"So far we have done nothing on the Alabama street bridge or extension. That, however, is not due to the small amount set aside by the finance committee, but is due to the fact that there are yet some legal obstacles in the way which must be removed before we can start to work, even if we had a purse filled with thousands. All we want just now is the adoption of that resolution, authorizing the committee to advertise for bids for the Jones avenue bridge."

The resolution was adopted.

Paying for Wounded and Dead.

Patrolman Hudson's wild shooting on Forsyth street, near Mitchell one dark evening several months ago in which one ball from his pistol put a negro in his grave and a white man in the hospital cost Atlanta $750.

Mr. Burton Smith, as attorney for the widow of James P. Decatur, the negro who was killed, and as attorney for C. Beal, the white man who was wounded, made a claim against Atlanta for his two clients. The matter has been before the council and was sent to the finance committee and from that committee a resolution came, authorizing the payment to Mr. Smith, attorney, of $750 in full settlement of the claim.

The resolution was adopted.

For the Home for the Friendless.

The Home for the Friendless, by resolution was given $250 a month during the present year, the money to be taken from the relief fund.

No Midnight Hours.

The members of the general council went on record as poor billiard and pool players and declined to show anything like an admiration for the skill of the man who can make the triangle on the pool table and pocket all the balls or angle with certain accuracy the rolling of the balls on the billiard table.

The record was made by the members when they listened to the report of the police committee on Mayor Pro Tem. Hirsch's ordinance allowing all the billiard and pool rooms in the city, whether connected with a hotel or not, to remain open until 12 o'clock at night. The law now requires all places of that kind to close at 10 o'clock unless they are in a hotel, in which event they can keep open up to midnight.

Mr. Hirsch sought to change the law by an ordinance presented several weeks ago. The ordinance was referred to the police committee, composed of Mr. Day, chairman, Mr. Hirsch and Mr. Thomas. Mr. Day, and Mr. Thomas made an adverse report and Mr. Hirsch being absent could do nothing. The adverse report was adopted and the lovers of the rolling ivory will have to quit at 10 o'clock or handle their cues in some one of the hotel rooms.

A Big Sewer.

Mr. Maddox, chairman of the sewer committee, presented an ordinance authorizing the construction of the continuation of a big sewer in the seventh ward at a cost of $5,000.

The rules were suspended and the paper was placed upon its second reading and was then adopted.

Atlanta's Streets Bettered.

Mr. Hutchison, chairman of the sewer committee, presented an ordinance prohibiting the stringing of wire fences next to sidewalks. It was by a suspension of rules placed on its second reading and adopted.

An ordinance by the same member from the sixth ward requires the Consolidated Street Railway Company to take up the belgian blocks on Garnett street, between Pryor and Loyd and relay them in conformity with the law. It, too, secured a suspension of the rules, a second reading and an adoption.

From the same committee—streets—through the chairman, Mr. Hutchison, came ordinances authorizing sidewalks and curbing on Crumley and Little streets, North avenue and the Boulevard and the right of the Venable Brothers to collect for the same.

Helping the Church.

The Asbury church, a mission church on Davis and Foundry street, asked for damages on account of grade changing, and by the claims committee was given $120.

Split It in Two.

"I have here," said Clerk Phillips, holding up a big bundle of papers, "a batch of reports from the relief committee, reports upon applications sent in two weeks ago for help. On some the committee has made a favorable report, while on others the report is—"

"Oh, well," remarked Mr. Inman, without rising, but interrupting the clerk, "I move we split the batch of petitions with the reports in two, grant one-half of the split and throw the other half out the window."

The papers were read and the reports as written by the committee were adopted.

It Can't Be Done.

Mr. Howell presented a resolution authorizing the expenditure of $100 for a lot in Westview cemetery, the lot to be given to the Jennie D. Inman Orphanage Home by Atlanta.

It was adopted.

But a short time after the adoption Mr. Culberson, of the seventh ward, arose, saying:

"I move, your honor, that we reconsider the action of the council in granting the lot in Westview to the Jennie D. Inman Orphanage."

Without discussion Mr. Culberson's motion was adopted.

"Now I move," said Mr. Culberson, "that the paper by Mr. Howell be referred to the finance and cemetery committee."

That was also done.

A little later Mr. Day presented a resolution directing the purchase in Westview of a lot for the Baptist Orphanage Home, and as the clerk was reading the paper Mr. Day remarked in a whisper to Deputy Clerk Buchanan:

"I ain't going to let them blue stocking Presbyterians get ahead of me." No one but Mr. Buchanan, however, heard the remark.

Mr. Culberson moved that the resolution take the same reference as the Jennie D. Inman Orphans' Home one took, and it went that way.

Mr. Howell's resolution relative to the Jennie D. Inman home was reconsidered because of a close conversation between Judge Anderson and Mr. Culberson after the adoption of the paper. Judge Anderson quietly informed Mr. Culberson that the grant could not be made without violating the state constitution.

"That is a sectarian institution," said the city attorney to the seventh ward representative, "and for that reason it would not stand in courts. Besides that it would open a vein of like charters that would be almost endless."

Of that statement by the city attorney, however, Mr. Day knew nothing when he presented his Baptist Orphans' Home paper.

Bids for Curbing for '96.

The city engineer, Captain R. M. Clayton, was, by resolution, authorized to advertise for bids for curbing for '96.

Mr. Morris, the new member from the fourth ward, offered a resolution appointing William J. Campbell, a late member of the general council from that same ward, as one of a commission to assess the damages consequent upon the opening of Jackson street from Chamberlin to Gartrell street. It was adopted.

The Repair of the Fair Street School.

Mr. Adamson handed in a resolution authorizing the re-covering of the Fair street school and other repairs to the building and appropriating the money necessary.

The resolution was adopted, the money to be paid out of the contingent fund.

But subsequently Mr. Howell secured a reconsideration, declaring that the repairs should be paid for out of the money set aside for the use of the school system of Atlanta for 1896. Mr. Howell asked that the resolution be referred to the school committee and it was done.

For the Edification of All.

Mr. Colvin, chairman of the printing committee, had read a resolution written by himself directing that committee to have printed eight hundred copies, in book form, of the annual report of officers and committees of the general council of 1895 at a cost of $1,000. It was adopted.

Mr. Dimmock's resolution directing the expenditure of $200 to improve Linden street was adopted, as was another resolution by him calling for a grade on North avenue.

To Open Merritts Avenue.

Mr. Inman presented a resolution providing for the appointment of Mr. W. M. Scott and Mr. W. J. Campbell to open Merritts avnue from Forest avenue to Jackson street. It was adopted.

That Military Money.

The $3,300 the city has agreed to give to matters military during 1896 will be disbursed among the companies by a special committee of three to be named by the mayor. Mr. Day offered a resolution to that effect and it was adopted.

Mayor King has not yet appointed that committee.

Mr. Maddox, chairman of the sewer committee, handed to the clerk a resolution directing that committee to spend $25 in advertising for bids for sewers to be built in Atlanta in 1896 and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Bell presented a resolution authorizing the opening of Glenn street from Capitol avenue to Grant park at a cost of $700.

The Critenton Home.

The special committee appointed to investigate the charges against the Crittenton home returned a report exonerating Mrs. Wolff.

AN EXTENDED POPULARITY. Brown's Bronchial Troches have for many years been the most popular article in use for relieving coughs and throat troubles.

"Apparel Oft Proclaims the Man."
......WEARERS OF......
MOORE'S SHOES
Are proclaimed as persons of judgment, good taste and economy.
JOHN M. MOORE 30 Whitehall St., ATLANTA.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE
AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

DID SHE WRITE IT?

A Letter Purporting To Be from Mattie Daly.

A letter purporting to be signed by Mattie Daly, the young girl who has been missing from her home several days, was received by Chief of Police Connolly yesterday, stating that it was useless to look for her. She stated that she was in the city and doing well.

The girl is said to have been kidnaped by three young men who have been dealt with by the courts. They are under bond to appear for trial on the charge of kidnaping. The signer of the letter received by Chief Connolly seems to have desired to stop prosecution against the men.

The letter is written in an uncertain handwriting and there is some doubt as to whether it was penciled by a male or female. The writer signed the name of Mattie Daly to the communication, but added no address to it. It requested that Charles Baer, Claude Patterson and Walter Smith be not prosecuted for kidnaping her, stating that she left home of her own accord. The letter reads as follows:

"Atlanta, January 18, 1896.—Please don't prosecute either Charles Baer, Claude Patterson or Walter Smith, as neither of them is responsible for my disappearance. I left home of my own accord and am doing well in the city. Don't try to find me as it is no use. Very truly,

"MATTIE DALY."

Fire at Baxley.

Savannah, Ga., January 20.—A special to The Morning News says that the residence of Mrs. P. J. Kennedy, of Baxley, was destroyed by fire. The loss was $2,000, which was fully covered by insurance.

REDWINE STILL UNPARDONED.

Application for Clemency Is on the President's Desk.

Washington, January 20.—(Special.)—The application for the pardon of Lewis Redwine is still lying upon the president's table unacted upon. Up to date none of the Georgia congressmen have taken action either one way or the other, but some very strong outside pressure is being brought to bear upon the president. He may act upon it very soon.

Colonel I. W. Avery, of Atlanta, is being urged for assistant secretary of the Venezuelan commission.

Suspected of Shoplifting.

Mary Brown is under arrest as a suspected shop lifter. She is accused of stealing several articles of value from a Peters street store last night. Officers Doyal and A. J. Ivy arrested her.

VEGETABLE AND FRUIT PRESS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY 35¢
KING HARDWARE Co

STILSON & COLLINS,
55 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga
DIAMONDS
Watches and Jewelry,
Reliable Goods,
Fair Dealers and Bottom Prices.

Maier & Berkele
Jewelers
Fine Diamonds
Watches and Silverware
31 WHITEHALL STREET.

Men's Underwear

Many're the men that've taken refuge from the biting cold of the past few days in the warm, soft, pleasant-to-the-touch, comfortable underwear that they've found at our store.

We make a specialty of good underwear and sell it at the lowest prices consistent with the quality.

A. O. M. GAY & SON.

CLEANING OUT
Our winter stock this week at ridiculously low prices, including all styles, sizes and shapes.
Customers' shoes shined free.
BLOODWORTH SHOE CO.,
14 Whitehall Street.

33 %
Discount Off !

On all Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats. This is not a crippled nor invalid assortment we invite you to, but tempting and complete in every detail of size, style, pattern, coloring.

Our $10 Suits and Overcoats, worth $12.50, are now $6.67
Our $12.50 Suits and Overcoats, worth $15, are now $8.37
Our $15 Suits and Overcoats, worth $18, are now $10.00
Our $18 Suits and Overcoats, worth $22.50, are now $12.00
Our $22.50 Suits and Overcoats, worth $27.50, are now $15.00

50 % Discount Off
On all Children's Overcoats, sizes from two to six years. The same discount allowed on a broken line of Children's Reefers, sizes three to eight years.

33 % Discount Off
On all Children's Knee-Trouser Suits, sizes from 2 to 16 years. These are fresh and perfect goods, and include best styles, patterns and colorings.

33 % Discount Off
On our entire stock of Underwear. We bought these goods direct from the mills, and our original retail prices were phenomenally low.

25 % Discount Off
On all Men's Odd Trousers and Boys' long Trousers. Our shelves are fairly overflowing with fine, substantial and seasonable Trousers—all sizes.

EISEMAN BROS.
15 AND 17 WHITEHALL STREET.
NO BRANCH STORE IN THE CITY.

CHICAGO LEADER.

Provisions Were the Star Attraction in Chicago Yesterday.

THEY CLOSED VERY BOUYANT

Cotton Gained a Few Points—Stocks Were Fractionally Higher, but Were Quiet.

New York, January 20.—The railway and miscellaneous share speculation was quiet again today. Tobacco, which was the most active in the stock list, figured for 18,900 shares., and St. Paul, which was second, for 18,200 shares. The market was unsettled and irregular throughout the session. At the opening a number of stocks, including Metropolitan Traction, Sugar, the Grangers, General Electric and Lake Shore, were quite heavy, and lost ½@2½ per cent. Later on Tobacco jumped 3 per cent, to 81, on covering of short contracts and buying for election purposes, and this strengthened the whole market, and Tobacco was in brisk demand in the loan crowd, and in some cases 1-16 per cent per diem for the use of the stock was paid. The transfer books for the annual election will close on Wednesday. In the afternoon the tendency of prices was downward, the market having been adversely influenced by the engagement of $1,500,000 gold for shipment to Europe on Wednesday and the belief that the shipments on the day named may reach $2,500,000. Western Union was particularly weak in the afternoon trading and sold down to 82½. There was no special pressure to sell, however, and the disposition is general to go slow until the new government bond loan is out of the way. Washington is also being closely watched for financial and political legislation. The market closed about steady. Net changes show gains of ⅛@¾ per cent in the railway list and ⅜@1¼ per cent in the Industrials. Western Union lost ½ per cent.

Bonds were lower. The sales aggregated $1,037,000.

The sale of listed stocks aggregated 105,523 shares and of unlisted stocks, 18,920 shares.

Treasury balances: Coin, $92,618,206; currency, $88,161,969.

Money on call 3@4 per cent; last loan at 3, closing offered at 3; prime mercantile paper, 6@7 per cent.

Bar silver 67⅛c.

Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers's bills at $4.87¾@4.88 for 60 days and $4.89@4.89¼ for demand; posted rates, $4.88½@4.90; commercial bills, $4.86¾@4.87¼.

Government bonds steady.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds easier.

Silver at the board was quiet.

London, January 20.—Bar silver, 30 11-16d; consols, 107 7-16d., for both money and the account. Paris advices quote 3 per cent rentes 101 francs 80 centimes for the account.

The following are closing bids:

Am'n Cotton Oil	16	Mobile & Ohio	21½
do. pref.	63	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	65
Am'n Sugar Refin'g	100⅞	U. S. Cordage	5¼
do. pref.	96	do. pref.	9½
Am'n Tobacco	79¾	N. J. Central	97½
do. pref.	101⅛	N. Y. Central	96¼
Atch., T. & Santa Fe.	14	N. Y. & N. E.	45
Balt. & Ohio	37	Norfolk & Western	7
Canada Pac	52½	Northern Pac.	3
Ches. & Ohio	14⅞	do. pref.	11⅝
Chic. & Alton	153	Northwestern	97⅛
C., B. & Q.	73⅛	do. pref.	144
Chicago Gas	65½	Pacific Mail	25
Del., Lack. & W.	162	Reading	8¼
Dis. & Cat. Feed	15⅛	Rock Island	64⅜
Erie	14⅛	St. Paul	67⅛
do. pref.	24½	do. pref.	126
Ed. Gen. Electric	24½	Silver Certificates	67¼
Ills. Central	94½	T. C. I.	25⅛
Lake Erie & West	18	do. pref.	100
do. pref.	69½	Texas Pacific	7⅜
Lake Shore	141	Union Pacific	3½
Louis. & Nash	43⅞	Wabash, St. L. & P.	6
Louis., N. A. & Chic.	9⅛	do. pref.	15⅛
Manhattan Consol	99	Western Union	82½
Memphis & Chat.	15	Wheeling & L. Erie	10⅞
Mich. Central	93	do. pref.	35⅛
Missouri Pacific	24		
Bonds—			
Alabama, Class A	109	Va. funded debt	59⅛
do., Class B	109	U. S. 4s, registered	108½
do., Class C	99	do. coupon	109
Louisiana stamped	97	do. 2s	96
N. C. 4s	102	Southern Railway 5s	88⅞
N. C. 6s	120	do. common	8⅞
Tenn. new set'm't 3s	84	do. preferred	26⅜
Virginia 6s, deferred	5½	S. C. 4½s	104
do. Trust rec'ts, S.	6		

*Ex-dividend. †Asked. ‡Ex-interest.

Early Morning Gossip.

Dow, Jones News Company.

New York, January 20.—The weakness Saturday was on the political outlook. Cuban developments were regarded as serious.

A moderate amount of gold is likely to go this week. A considerable short interest still exists in the exchange market. Advices were received from Washington to the effect that the treasury is determined to prevent a disturbance in the money market in connection with payment for bonds.

Orders to sell a block of Jersey Central in the market seem to have been withdrawn.

Raw sugar is very strongly held. It is claimed that refineries have booked orders that will use up their supply of raws and that they must soon be in the market. Refined demand continues large, and higher prices are expected.

The Industrials were particularly irregular, but generally strong. American Tobacco rose 3 per cent from the initial price and then lost one-half the gain. United States Leather, on favorable dividend reports, advanced over 1½ per cent and showed little subsequent reaction. Chicago Gas was higher, but the other industrials were heavy.

In the railroad list there were some sharp declines in the Vanderbilt group, but the trading was picayunish. There were few important changes in the general railway list.

The Anthracite Coalers were relatively heavy, while the Grangers were firm under the lead of St. Paul.

The market was narrow and while stocks were not pressed for sale, the unsteadiness of the situation depressed operations.

Trading at the opening was quiet with a disposition to wait and see if there was anything in the Cuban rumor.

The advance in American Tobacco this morning has been due primarily to covering induced by the high loaning rate. The rate has been up to 1 1-16. This is partly due to the short interest and partly to the fact that the stock is in demand for transfer prior to closing of the books on Wednesday.

The weakness in Tennessee Coal lately has been on apprehensions connected with labor.

The market showed considerable irregularity in the morning hours after the covering of shorts had rallied prices from the lowest. There was serious hesitation in dealings and a few concessions were made from the top.

Closing Stock Review.

New York, January 20.—New York News Bureau: Today the stock market was dull and irregular. Concessions at the start were followed by covering of shorts put out on Saturday. When this demand was satisfied there was a slackening of activity except for an afternoon spurt on fresh war scares from Washington and London. The information was too meager, however, to produce a decided effect on values.

Western Union was raided down 1 per cent on rumors that returns for January was disappointing.

The Anthracite Coalers were irregular, but Delaware and Hudson rallied over 1 per cent, although it did not hold its full gain.

The Grangers, after fractional declines, rallied above Saturday's final figures. Material declines on small transactions were scored by Lake Shore, New York Central and Baltimore and Ohio.

In the Industrial list American Tobacco covered a range of 3 per cent, but ended over 1 per cent higher than on Saturday.

United States Leather preferred rose 1½ per cent, but did not retain the full advance.

Sugar and Chicago Gas held barely steady. The market closed irregular and feverish.

DESCRIPTION.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Closing bids.	Saturday's Closing bids.
Delaware & Lack	....	....	....	162	161
Northwestern	97	97⅛	96⅞	97¼	96¾
Tenn. Coal and Iron	25	25¾	25	25¼	25⅛
Southern Railway	....	....	....	8½	8⅝
New York & N. E.	....	....	....	45	45
Lake Shore	141	141	140¾	141	141
Western Union	83½	83⅝	82¼	82½	83
Missouri Pacific	23¾	24⅛	23¾	24	24
Union Pacific	....	....	....	3½	3¼
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co.	15¼	15¾	15	15¼	15¼
Atchison	13½	14¼	13¾	14	13⅝
Reading	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	8½	8
Louisville & Nash	43⅛	43⅞	42¾	43⅞	43¼
North. Pacific pref.	....	....	....	11⅞	11½
St. Paul	67	67⅜	66⅝	67⅛	66⅞
Rock Island	61⅛	64⅝	63⅞	64⅞	63¾
Chicago Gas	65½	65¾	65	65½	64⅞
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	73	73⅞	72⅞	73⅛	73⅛
Am'n Sugar Refinery	101¼	101¼	100⅛	100⅞	100⅛
Erie	....	....	....	14⅛	14¼
Am'n Cotton Oil	....	....	....	16	16
General Electric	24½	25⅛	23¾	24⅛	24¾

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	102		Augusta 7s, L. D.	112	
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	102½		Macon 6s	111½	
Ga. 4½s, 1915	114	115½	Columbus 5s	103	
Ga. 7s, 1896	102		Rome graded	100	
Savannah 5s	107	109	Waterworks 6s	108	
Atlanta 8s, 1902	118		Rome 5s	100	
Atlanta 7s, 1904	116		South Car. 4½s	105	
Atlanta 7s, 1899	107		Newnan 6s L. D.	103	106
Atlanta 6s, L. D.	112		Chattanooga 5s, 1921	100	
Atlanta 6s, S. D.	100		Col., S. C., graded 3s & 4s, 1910	71	
Atlanta 5s, L. D.	106		Ala Class A	108	
Atlanta 4½s	100				

RAILROAD BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Georgia 6s, 1897	100		C., C. & A. 1st 5s 1909	106	
Georgia 6s, 1910	107		Atlanta & Char. 1st 7s, 1907	120	
Georgia 6s, 1922	111		do. income 6s, 1890	103	
Central 7s, 1893	129				
Ga. Pac. 1st	112	114			
S. A. & M c't'fs	45				

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Georgia	182		Aug. & Sav.	95	
Southwestern	95	—	A. & W. P.	101	105
Central	13½	15	do. deben	101	102
Cent. deben	20				

THE COTTON MARKET.

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Atlanta—Firm; middling, 7½c.

Liverpool—Quiet; middling, 4½d.

New York—Quiet and steady; middling, 8 3-16c.

New Orleans—Firm; middling, 7 13-16c.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York today.

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Saturday's Close.
January	7.86	7.89	7.80	7.88-89	7.83-84
February	7.83	7.89	7.80	7.88-89	7.83-84
March	7.91	7.96	7.88	7.95-96	7.90-91
April	7.94	8.00	7.95	7.99-00	7.94-95
May	7.97	8.05	7.93	8.04-05	7.98-99
June	8.00	8.07	8.00	8.07-08	8.02-03
July	8.03	8.11	8.03	8.10-11	8.05-06
August	8.03	8.11	8.02	8.10-11	8.05-06
September	7.79	7.84	7.80	7.83-84	7.79-80
October	7.67	7.75	7.67	7.74-75	7.69-71
November	7.63	7.69	7.63	7.68-69	7.64-65

Closed steady; sales 105,300 bales.

McIntyre & Wardwell's Cotton Letter.

New York, January 20.—The strongest features today were light receipts at the ports and interior towns, a good inquiry from Europe for actual cotton, a fair demand from New England and coverings of shorts. The export business here was better, and it is likely to be still better before long. It is asserted that considerable cotton is held back at the south, but this is open to doubt; certainly very little is coming to market, although prices are admittedly very profitable. At first there was a slight decline here on a little long liquidation, prices falling 2 to 3 points, but closing quotations were very steady at a net rise for the day of 5 to 6 points in spite of the fact that Liverpool was quiet and a shade easier. Liverpool was quiet and unchanged on the spot with sales of 8,000 bales, and though futures there were at one time ½ to 1 point higher, they reacted later on and closed quiet and steady at a net decline of ½ point. The Bombay receipts continued to be liberal and port receipts were less than estimated. They were expected to be 21,000 and proved to be 18,278, against 18,455 a week ago and 42,676 last year. Exports thus far reported today are 76,000, or nearly as much as the receipts, and may exceed them when complete returns are received. The sales here were 105,300 bales. Fall River is inquiring for cotton here. New York is at present regarded as the cheapest market. A Natchez dispatch said: "Mills here will have to buy seven months' supply." Manchester was quiet and steady. The Bombay half week receipts were 31,000, against 14,000 the corresponding period last year. Spots here were steady and unchanged; sales 1,746 for export, 791 spinning and 200 delivered on contract. The southern spot markets were generally unchanged. New Orleans sold 2,000, Augusta 1,345 and Mobile 900. There was a holiday at Savannah, Wilmington and Norfolk. Augusta received 287, against 248 last week and 873 last year; Memphis 954, against 1,419 and 2,677; Houston 2,459, against 2,131 and 8,670. Houston expects tomorrow 6,000, against 15,192 last year; New Orleans expects 9,000 to 10,000, against 8,650 last week and 15,901 last year and 13,268 in 1894. New Orleans telegraphed: "Think receipts here during balance of the week, after tomorrow, will be rather moderate; of boats due, only one arrived with a respectable cargo of 1,500; after that the Red river will be about played out, except Shreveport stocks." Cotton is not coming to market in anything like the quantities expected by the bears, and in the meantime the demand for the actual cotton, both from home and foreign buyers, is increasing. We continue to regard the position of cotton as inviting to those who wish to purchase for a rise. Of course, in view of the continued narrowness of the speculation, the operations should be conducted with a view to liquidation from time to time on the moderate rallies.

The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stocks at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS 1896	RECEIPTS 1895	SHIPM'TS 1896	SHIPM'TS 1895	STOCKS 1896	STOCKS 1895
Saturday	283	278	....	808	17890	29133
Monday	149	741	650	875	17393	28999
Tuesday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wednesday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Thursday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Friday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	432	1019	650	1683		

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports, and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1896.	RECEIPTS 1895.	EXPORTS. 1896.	EXPORTS. 1895.	STOCKS. 1896.	STOCKS. 1895.
Saturday	13332	28102	34388	48265	991455	1034704
Monday	18278	42671	27327	22388	982745	1044964
Tuesday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wednesday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Thursday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Friday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	31610	70773	61715	70653		

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	7.80	July	8.00
February	7.83	August	7.93
March	7.86	September	7.70
April	7.89	October	7.51
May	7.94	November	......
June	7.96	December	......

Closed steady; sales 40,600 bales.

Riordan & Co's. Cotton Letter.

New York, January 20.—In the absence of encouraging cables cotton opened without animation this morning and remained very dull at about Saturday's closing prices until the last hour. Though there was no demand it was plain enough that there was scarcely any cotton for sale. The weak longs had all sold out and the bears would not sell short. When, soon after 2 o'clock, cables announced that Ellison was about to issue a bullish circular, a few shrewd traders picked up all the offerings and prices rapidly hardened. March, which had sold in the forenoon at 7.88, advanced to 7.96 and the market closed with a decidedly better feeling. After the close prices on the curb were higher. If receipts continue light we shall not be surprised to see a sharp upward turn.

Hubbard Bros. & Co's. Cotton Letter.

New York, January 20.—The markets remain practically unchanged and merchants are at a loss to decide which of the closely competing factors will influence the market in the near future. The movement of the crop continues upon a small scale, while the trade conditions throughout the country do not appear favorable to a revival of speculation. If outside business conditions were favorable the cotton trade might anticipate an advance from present prices, but in the present uncertainty the majority of the trade have withdrawn from the market awaiting further developments. Manchester appears to have secured sufficient reserve supply to feel easier and the dropping off in the demand in Liverpool has brought about the loss of the premium upon the nearby deliveries. Receipts at Bombay for the half week are 21,000 bales, against 14,000 bales last year. Since September 1st the receipts at Bombay to January 16th were 647,000 bales, against 214,000 bales last year and the shipments from all India were 283,000 bales, against 110,000 last year. We received a cable from Liverpool this afternoon stating that Mr. Ellison would issue tomorrow a bullish circular based upon an estimated American crop of 7,000,000 bales, and this information brought many buying orders from many local sources, closing the market firm at the best prices of the day.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, January 20.—The dry goods market opened the week with a moderate attendance of buyers, but from reports to hand there should be a considerable increase in their number during the next few days. How great an increase this may mean in actual business remains to be seen. The tone of the market is unaltered in every respect.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

New York, January 20.—Cotton declined 2 to 3 points, but rallied and advanced, closing very steady at a rise for the day of 5 to 6 points, with sales of 105,300 bales.

Today's Features—Not much change is to be noted in prices, but what change there was showed a small advance, mainly on account of light receipts at the ports and the interior towns. The speculation was still small; Liverpool sales were light. A Montgomery, Ala., dispatch said: "The majority of farmers will plant a far greater acreage in cotton during the coming season than ever before." But one crop at a time; the cotton trade is dealing with the present crop just now. And opinion of many is that unless the receipts increase materially by the middle of February, much higher prices must be expected. Just now the tone of the market is stubborn. It may not move forward much, but it refuses to back. The bulls maintain that the stubbornness or firmness is not based upon obstinacy, but upon common sense—upon an intelligent recognition of solid facts promotive of bullish interests. There was a better demand for spot cotton from New England, and a fair business was done. Fall River can buy here to better advantage than at the south. Not only were the receipts at the ports and interior towns light today, but the estimates for New Orleans and Houston were also small. In a word, most of the news was bullish. The worse feature was the continued dullness of the speculation. The best features were light receipts, a good export and domestic inquiry for actual cotton and the covering of shorts.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, January 20—12:15 p m—Cotton spot quietwith prices unchanged; middling uplands 4½; sales 8,000 bales; American 7,400; speculation and export 500; receipts 17,000; American 11,200; uplands low middling clause January and February delivery —; February and March delivery —; March and April delivery 4 23-64; April and May delivery 4 22-64; May and June delivery 4 22-64; June and July delivery 4 22-64; July and August delivery 4 22-64; August and September delivery 4 21-64, 4 22-64; September and October delivery 4 14-64; futures opened steady with demand moderate.

Liverpool, January 20—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause January delivery 4 24-64, value; January and February delivery 4 23-64, 4 24-64; February and March delivery 4 23-64, sellers; March and April delivery 4 22-64, 4 23-64; April and May delivery 4 21-64, 4 22-64; May and June delivery 4 21-64, 4 22-64; June and July delivery 4 21-64, 4 22-64; July and August delivery 4 21-64, 4 22-64; August and September delivery 4 20-64, sellers; September and October delivery 4 13-64, 4 14-64; futures closed quiet and steady.

New York, January 20—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 2,737 bales; middling uplands 8 3-16; middling gulf 8 7-16; net receipts 950; gross 6,967; stock 188,247.

Galveston, January 20—Cotton steady; middling 7 13-16; net receipts 4,045 bales; gross 4,045; sales 1,421; stock 116,040; exports to continent 776; coastwise 2,226.

Norfolk, January 20—Cotton, holiday; middling —; net receipts 1,479 bales; gross 1,479; sales none; stock 60,250; exports coastwise 2,204.

Baltimore, January 20—Cotton quiet; middling 8¼; net receipts none bales; gross 572; sales none; stock 22,678; exports coastwise 1,500.

Boston, January 20—Cotton quiet; middling 8 3-16; net receipts 620 bales; gross 2,713; sales none; stock none; exports 2,204.

Wilmington, January 20—Cotton, holiday; middling —; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 14,978; exports to continent 11,014; coastwise 600.

Philadelphia, January 20—Cotton firm; middling 8 7-16; net receipts 100 bales; gross 100; sales none; stock 10,214.

Savannah, January 20—Cotton, holiday; middling —; net receipts 1,726 bales; gross 1,726; sales none; stock 94,454.

New Orleans, January 20—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 7 13-16; net receipts 7,712 bales; gross 8,001; sales 2,000; stock 359,725; exports to Great Britain 4,320.

Mobile, January 20—Cotton quiet; middling 7¾; net receipts 994 bales; gross 994; sales 900; stock 41,688; exports coastwise 281.

Memphis, January 20 — Cotton quiet; middling 7 13-16; net receipts 954 bales; shipments 1,416; sales 450; stock 155,462.

Augusta, January 20—Cotton steady; middling 7¾; net receipts 287 bales; shipments 677; sales 1,345; stock 41,848.

Charleston, January 20—Cotton nominal; middling 7 11-16; net receipts 652 bales; gross 652; sales none; stock 47,587.

Houston, January 20 — Cotton quiet; middling 7 13-16; net receipts 2,459 bales; shipments 1,690; sales 599; stock 34,054.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Provisions the Star Attraction, Closing Considerably Higher.

Chicago, January 20.—Reports on stocks of wheat from all parts of the world showed reductions today and, as was to be expected, prices seemed to correspond. It was given out that a prominent bear operator was on the bull side of grain and provisions, but it was thought likely that he was making the best of a bad bargain and was covering up the stuff he was short. At the opening the feeling was barely steady with little improvement. Broomhall's Liverpool Corn Trade News was reported as having more favorable advices on the Indian crop than heretofore. May wheat opened from 60⅝@60⅞c, sold between 60½ and 61⅝c, closing at 61⅝@61¾c, ¾@⅞c higher than Saturday. Cash wheat was 1c per bushel higher.

Corn—A slight improvement in corn prices took place, but the advance was to be credited principally to wheat. May corn opened from 29 to 28⅞@29c, sold between 28⅞ and 29⅜c, closing at 29⅜c, ¼@⅜c higher than Saturday. Cash corn was ¼c higher early, but lost the advance later.

Oats advanced on the strength of other speculative articles. With wheat, corn and provisions going higher, there was no opposing influence sufficiently great to cause a decline in oats. The trading was a little better. May oats closed ¼c higher than Saturday. Cash oats were ¼c higher.

Provisions were the star attraction on the floor. Lard and ribs opened up higher. The prospect was decidedly discouraging to shorts. A sharp bulge took place at intervals by flurries and slight reaction. A lighter run of hogs was the primary cause of strength and the prospect of further restriction in supplies the leading consideration. At the close May pork was 47½@50c higher than Saturday, May lard 15c higher and May ribs 22½c higher.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—				
January	58¾	59⅜	58	59⅛
May	60⅞	61⅝	60⅜	61⅝
July	61⅛	62⅛	61⅛	62⅛
CORN—				
January	26¾	27¼	26⅜	27¼
February	26½	27⅜	26⅞	27⅜
May	29	29⅜	28⅞	29⅜
July	29⅞	30⅜	29⅞	30¼
OATS—				
January	18¼	18¾	18	18¾
May	20	20⅜	20	20⅜
PORK—				
January	10 50	10 50	10 50	10 50
May	10 45	10 90	10 45	10 77½
LARD—				
January	5 70	5 77½	5 67½	5 67½
May	5 95	6 05	5 95	6 02½
SIDES—				
January	5 12½	5 12½	5 12½	5 12½
May	5 22½	5 40	5 22½	5 37½

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Chicago, January 20.—The general strength noted at the close on Saturday was reiterated today and a substantial advance has been recorded in both grain and provisions. The bears in wheat found no encouragement in the news and there was large covering on the part of this interest, Pardridge leading. There was, however, continued selling on the part of some professionals, but their offerings were well absorbed, buying being general both by the country and local bulls. Early cables reported foreign markets higher. Northwestern receipts at 572 cars were 352 less than a week ago. Clearances aggregated nearly 400,000 bushels and there were decreases in American visible, English visible and amount on passage of 957,000, 1,000,000 and 800,000 respectively. It was also reported that the world's wheat shipments to Europe would amount to only about 5,500,000 bushels, or 1,700,000 less than the theoretical requirements. This was considered more bullish from the fact that the total shipments last week were only a trifle over 5,000,000 bushels, which suggests that foreign exporting countries are either not disposed to sell freely at prevailing figures or their reserves will not permit them to do so. The latter theory is given credence by traders, who have kept close observation on the situation abroad. But perhaps one of the strongest features in the market is the broadening out of speculation, and, while we do not believe the situation warrants a very large advance just at present, the general tendency seems to be to support the market on the decline, and the inclination of the big shorts to cover their line would indicate that they are not certain of their position.

The news on corn has been rather bearish. Receipts were large, the estimated cars for tomorrow at 900 were heavy, and there was a large increase both in local stocks and the visible supply, but corn houses were large buyers which, with the advance in wheat and provisions, was the cause for the strength.

Pork at one time showed an advance of 60c per barrel; lard and ribs from 20 to 25c per 1,000 pounds over Saturday's closing, final figures showing a slight reaction. The early strength was the result of a moderate run of hogs, 10,000 under the estimate, which started good outside buying and a heavy covering by shorts. Packers were also good buyers, led by Cudahy. While the advance would seem sufficient for the time being, it is likely to be governed entirely by receipts of hogs.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., January 20, 1896.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, January 20—Flour first patent $4.80; second patent $4.25; straight $3 80; fancy $3.70 extra family $3 50. Corn, white 40c; mixed 39c. Oats, white 32c; mixed 30c. Rye, Georgia, 75c. Barley, Georgia raised, 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy, large bales, $1.10; small bales, $1.05; No. 2 timothy, small bales, $1.00. Meal, plain, 43c; bolted, 40c. Wheat bran, large sacks 75c; small sacks, 75c. Shorts, 90c. Stock meal, $1.00. Cotton seed meal, 95c. ₿ 100 lbs.; hulls $6.00 ₿ ton. Peas, 75c. ₿ bu. Grits, $2.40.

New York, January 20.—Southern flour steady; good to choice $2.90@3.00; common to fair extra $2.10@2.80. Wheat, spot dull but firmer; No. 2 red winter in store and elevator 71¾@72; afloat 73@73¼; options fairly active and firm, closing at ⅛c advance; No. 2 red January 69⅞; February 70¼; March 71⅛; May 68¾. Corn, spot dull but firmer; No. 2 in elevator 35¾@36; afloat 36¾@37; options dull but firm at ⅛@½c advance; January 35⅞; May 35¾. Oats, spot quiet but firmer; options dull but firmer; January 24⅛; May 24⅝; No. 2 spot 24⅛@24½; No. 2 white 25¾@26; mixed western 24½@25½.

St. Louis, January 20—Flour quiet; patents $3.30@3.40; fancy $2.75@2.85; choice $2.50@2.70. Wheat higher; January 57½; May 65⅛@65¼. Corn higher; January 25⅜; May 26⅝. Oats higher; No. 2 January 18½; May 20⅝.

Chicago, January 20.—Flour strong; No. 2 spring wheat 58@59¾; No. 3 spring —; No. 2 red 62½@64⅝. No. 2 corn 26⅞@27⅛. No. 2 oats 18½@18¾.

Cincinnati, January 20—Flour active; winter patents $3.50@3.70; fancy $3.10@3.30; spring patent $3.40@3.60. Wheat easy; No. 2 red 65. Corn active; No. 2 mixed 27¾; No. 2 white 27¾. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 mixed 19½.

Groceries.

Atlanta, January 20—Roasted coffee 21.10 ₿ 100 lb. cases. Green coffee, choice 21c, fair 19½c; prime 18½. Sugar, standard granulated, 5.20c; New Orleans white, 4⅞c; do. yellow 4⅝c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@30c; mixed, 12½@20c; sugarhouse, 20@35c. Teas, black, 30@65c; green, 20@50c. Rice, head, 6c; choice, 5½c. Salt, dairy, sacks, $1.35; do. bbls., $2.25; ice cream, 90c; common, 70c. Cheese, full cream, 11@11½c. Matches 65s, 50c; 200s, $1.30@$1.75; 300s, $2.75. Soda boxes, 6c. Crackers, soda, 5½c; cream, 7c; ginger snaps, 7c. Candy, common stick, 6¼c; fancy 12@12½c. Oyster F. W., $1.80; L. W., $1.30. Powder, rifle, $2.75. Shot $1.30.

New York, January 20.—Coffee, options closed firm 5@20 points up; January 13.40; February 13.20@13.25; March 13.10@13.15; May 12.70@12.75; July —; September 11.80; spot Rio dull but steady; No. 7 14. Sugar, raw dull but firm; fair refining 3¾; refined quiet and steady; off A 4½@4⅝; standard A 4 15-16; cut loaf and crushed 5 9-16; powdered 4⅞; granulated 4 15-16; cubes 4⅞. Molasses, foreign nominal; New Orleans fairly active and firm; open kettle, good to choice 27@35. Rice in fair demand and firm; domestic fair to extra 3¾@6; Japan 3⅝@3¾.

Provisions.

Atlanta, January 20—Clear rib sides, boxed, 5⅝c; ice-cured bellies, 8c. Sugar cured hams, 10¾@12½c; California, 8c. Breakfast bacon, 10½c. Lard, best quality, 6⅝c; second quality, 6⅜c; compound, 5¼c.

St. Louis, January 20—Pork, standard mess $10.37½. Lard, prime steam, 5.55. Dry salt meats shoulders 4.62½; long clear 5.50; clear ribs 5.62½; short clear 5.87½. Bacon, boxed shoulders 5.50; long clear 5.62½; clear ribs 5.75; short clear 6.00.

New York, January 20 — Pork firmer; old mess $10.75@11.00. Middles nominal; short clear —. Lard quiet but firmer; western steam 6.60; city steam 5.50; options, January 6.05.

Chicago, January 20—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $10.45@10.50. Lard 5.75@5.77½; Short ribs, loose, 5.10@5.15. Dry salt shoulders, boxed 4.62½@4.75; short clear sides, boxed, 5.12½@5.25.

Cincinnati, January 20—Pork active; mess $10.90. Lard firm; steam leaf 6.12½; kettle 6.12½. Bacon strong; shoulders 5.00; short rib 5.50; short clear sides 5.75.

Live Stock.

Chicago, January 20—Cattle firm and 10c higher receipts 15,000; common to extra steers $3.30@3.90 stockers and feeders $2.50@4.00; cows and bulls $1.50@3.50; Texans $2.50@4.25; western rangers —. Hogs firm and 5c higher; receipts 29,000; heavy packing and shipping lots $3.95@4.12½; common to choice mixed $3.90@4.15; choice assorted $4.05@4.12½; light $3.90@4.15; pigs $3.15@4.05. Sheep steady; receipts 14,000; inferior to choice $2.25@3.60; lambs $4 50@4.60.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, January 20—Apples $2.75@3 00 ₿ bb Lemons, Messina $3.00@3.25. Oranges, Jamaica $3.50@4.00. Cocoanuts, 4@4½c. Pineapples, crates of 2 doz., $2.00@2.50; 4 doz., $4.00@4.50. Bananas, straights, $1.25@1 50; culls 50@75c. Figs, 11@11½c. Raisins new California, $1.35; ¼ boxes 65@75c. Currants, 6½@7c. Leghorn citron, 13c. Nuts, almonds, 13c; pecans, 7½@8c; Brasil, 7½@8c; filberts, 11½c; walnuts, 10@11c; mixed nuts, 8@10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light, 5@6c; fancy handpicked, 3½@5c; North Carolina, 3@4c; Georgia, 3@3½c.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, January 20—Eggs, 15@16c. Butter western creamery, 20@22½c; fancy Tennessee, 15@18c; choice 12½c; Georgia, 12½@15c. Live poultry—Turkeys, 8@9c ₿ lb; hens 25@27½c; spring chickens, 12½@18c; ducks 18@20c. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 10@12½c; ducks, 12@14; chickens, 10@12½c. Irish potatoes—Burbank, $2.00@2.50 ₿ bbl; 50@60c ₿ bu; Tennessee, 40@50c ₿ bu. Sweet potatoes, 60@65 ₿ bu. Honey, strained, 8@10c; in the comb, 10@12½c. Onions, 60c ₿ bu.; ₿ bbl., $1.75 Cabbage, 2½@3c.

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Railroad Commission of Georgia.

L. N. TRAMMELL, Chairman,
ALLEN FORT,
THOS. C. CRENSHAW, JR.
} Commissioners
J. D. MASSEY, Secretary.

Atlanta, Ga., January 14, 1896.

Circular No. 255.

Amendments to Commissioners' Classification.

On and after February 1, 1896, the following amendments to the commissioners' classification will be in effect:

Broom corn, pressed in bales, C. L., minimum carload weight 14,000 pounds, class D., C. R.

Broom corn and handles, C. L., mixed, minimum carload weight 14,000 pounds, class D., C. R.

Amendment to rule No. 1 of the "Rules Governing the Transportation of Freight."

Rule No. 1 of the "Rules Governing the Transportation of Freight" is hereby amended by striking out the word "and" in the first line, after the word "management" and before the word "control," and by the substitution of the word "or" in place of the same, so that said rule, as thus amended, will read as follows:

"All connecting railroads, which are under the management or control, by lease, ownership or otherwise, of one and the same company, shall for purposes of transportation, in applying this tariff, be considered as constituting but one and the same road, and the rates shall be computed as upon parts of one and the same road, unless otherwise specified."

This circular shall be effective February 1, 1896.

By order of the board.

L. N. TRAMMELL, Chairman.
J. D. MASSEY, Secretary.

RESPESS
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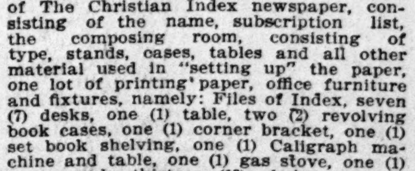

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Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary granted at chambers January 7, 1896, will be sold at public outcry at the building of the Franklin Printing House, No. 65 Ivy street, Atlanta, Georgia, on Wednesday, the 22d day of January, 1896, within the legal hours of sale, the following personal property of the estate of John C. McMichael, deceased, to-wit: The outfit of The Christian Index newspaper, consisting of the name, subscription list, the composing room, consisting of type, stands, cases, tables and all other material used in "setting up" the paper, one lot of printing paper, office furniture and fixtures, namely: Files of Index, seven (7) desks, one (1) table, two (2) revolving book cases, one (1) corner bracket, one (1) set book shelving, one (1) Caligraph machine and table, one (1) gas stove, one (1) paper rack, thirteen (13) chairs, two (2) copying presses, one (1) lot stationery, one (1) new set of mailing books, one (1) lot reference books, one (1) carpet. Purchaser to fulfill all prepaid contracts for advertising in the paper and subscriptions to the paper. Terms, cash.

WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL,
Administrator estate John C. McMichael, deceased.
jan15-18-21.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed bids addressed to the mayor and general council will be received at the city clerk's office until 3 o'clock p. m. Monday, February 3, 1896, for furnishing the city with vitrified sewer pipe and cement to be used on the public works in the city during the year 1896. Specifications can be seen at the office of R. M. Clayton, city engineer. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

DAVID G. WYLIE,
Commissioner of Public Works.
Atlanta, Ga., January 15, 1896.
jan15-6t—wed-fri-sun-tues-thur

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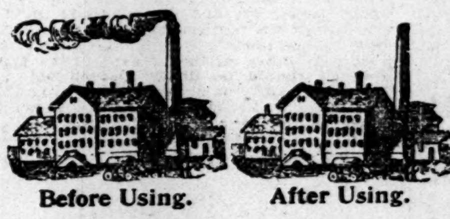

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Atlanta & West Point R. R.

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Railway Schedules

Arrival and Departure of All Trains From this City—Standard Time.

Southern Railway Company.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—		No.	DEPART TO—	
*35	Washington	5 20 am	*12	Richmond	[illegible]
37	Washington	3 55 pm	*38	Washington	[illegible]
*17	Lula	8 30 am	*36	Washington	[illegible]
*11	Richmond	9 30 pm	18	Lula	[illegible]
*8	Chattanooga	6 40 am	*13	Chattanooga	[illegible]
*10	Chattanooga	3 10 pm	*9	Chattanooga	[illegible]
*14	Chattanooga	10 40 pm	*7	Chattanooga	[illegible]
*38	Gr'nville, Miss.	11 40 am	*35	Birmingham	[illegible]
36	Birmingham	10 00 pm	*37	Gr'nville, Miss.	[illegible]
*26	Tallapoosa	8 20 am	*25	Tallapoosa	[illegible]
*13	Brun-Jackvlle	5 00 am	*8	Brunswick	[illegible]
*7	Brunswick	7 45 pm	*14	Brun-Jackville	[illegible]
*9	Jacksonville	11 45 am	*10	Jacksonville	[illegible]
*19	Fort Valley	10 30 am	*20	Fort Valley	[illegible]

Central of Georgia Railway Co.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—		No.	DEPART TO—	
101	Hapeville	6 50 am	100	Hapeville	[illegible]
*3	Savannah	7 45 am	102	Hapeville	[illegible]
103	Hapeville	8 05 am	*2	Savannah	[illegible]
105	Hapeville	9 40 am	104	Hapeville	[illegible]
*11	Macon	10 45 am	108	Hapeville	[illegible]
109	Hapeville	2 00 pm	110	Hapeville	[illegible]
111	Hapeville	4 00 pm	112	Hapeville	[illegible]
113	Hapeville	6 05 pm	*12	Macon	[illegible]
115	Hapeville	7 20 pm	114	Hapeville	[illegible]
*1	Savannah	8 05 pm	*4	Savannah	[illegible]
‡117	Hapeville	10 40 am	‡116	Hapeville	[illegible]
‡119	Hapeville	2 45 pm	‡118	Hapeville	[illegible]

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—		No.	DEPART TO—	
12	Palmetto	6 05 am	*35	Montgomery	[illegible]
14	Manchester	8 20 am	11	Manchester	[illegible]
40	Montgomery	9 55 am	13	Manchester	[illegible]
16	Manchester	10 30 pm	15	Palmetto	[illegible]
*28	Montgomery	11 40 am	17	Manchester	[illegible]
18	Palmetto	2 20 pm	*39	Montgomery	[illegible]
20	Manchester	3 40 pm	*37	Selma	[illegible]
*34	Selma	6 15 pm	19	Palmetto	[illegible]
*36	Selma	11 05 pm	*33	Selma	[illegible]
‡42	Montgomery	10 30 am	‡27	Manchester	[illegible]
‡26	Manchester	3 35 pm			

Western and Atlantic.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—		No.	DEPART TO—	
*3	Nashville	7 00 am	*2	Nashville	[illegible]
75	Marietta	8 30 am	*6	Chattanooga	[illegible]
73	Rome	10 15 am	72	Rome	[illegible]
*5	Chattanooga	1 40 pm	74	Marietta	[illegible]
*1	Nashville	7 30 pm	*4	Nashville	[illegible]

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—		No.	DEPART TO—	
*3	Augusta	5 00 am	*2	Augusta	[illegible]
9	Covington	7 45 am	*28	Augusta	[illegible]
*27	Augusta	12 15 pm	10	Covington	[illegible]
*1	Augusta	6 10 pm	*4	Augusta	[illegible]

Seaboard Air-Line.

(GEORGIA, CAROLINA & NORTHERN DIVISION.)

No.	ARRIVE FROM—		No.	DEPART TO—	
*41	Norfolk	5 20 am	*34	Charleston	[illegible]
43	Elberton	8 45 am	*402	Washington	[illegible]
*403	Washington	4 09 pm	36	Elberton	[illegible]
*45	Charleston	6 45 pm	*38	Norfolk	[illegible]

Georgia Midland and Gulf.

(VIA CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RY. CO. TO GRIFFIN.)

ARRIVE FROM—		DEPART TO—	
Columbus	10 45 am	Columbus	[illegible]
Columbus	8 05 pm	Columbus	[illegible]

Middle Georgia and Atlantic.

ARRIVE FROM—		DEPART TO—	
Milledgeville	10 15 am	Milledgeville	[illegible]
Milledgeville	6 10 pm	Milledgeville	[illegible]

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Washington
Washington
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Chattanooga
Chattanooga
Chattanooga
Birmingham
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Tallapoosa
Brunswick
Brun-Jackville
Jacksonville
Fort Valley
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DEPART TO—
Hapeville
Hapeville
Savannah
Hapeville
Hapeville
Hapeville
Hapeville
Macon
Hapeville
Savannah
Hapeville
Hapeville
Point Railroad.
DEPART TO—
Montgomery
Manchester
Manchester
Palmetto
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Montgomery
Selma
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Manchester
Atlantic.
DEPART TO—
Nashville
Chattanooga
Rome
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NEWS OF THE COURTS

An Order Was Granted in the Marks Case Yesterday.

THREE COURTS IN SESSION

A Verdict Was Reached in the New Jersey Iron Company Case Yesterday.

The civil branch of the superior court and the first and second divisions of the city court were in session yesterday morning, and several cases of considerable interest to the public were disposed of during the day.

The criminal branch of the superior court, which is presided over by Judge Richard Clark, was not in session yesterday, as Judge Clark is quite ill at his room at the Markham house. Had Judge Clark been able to have been on the bench, the cases of Rothery, charged with stealing a valuable diamond during the exposition season, and the case of Bryan, charged with murder, would have probably been called, and one or both of the cases would, in all probability, have been disposed of.

Judge Clark had intended sentencing Duncan on last Saturday, but his illness prevented. The judge had also decided to sentence Alex Carr yesterday, but will not do so until the latter part of next week. Provided Judge Clark is able to resume his work in the courtroom within the next day or two, he will sentence Duncan one day this week.

An order was granted yesterday by Judge Lumpkin in the case of the Southern Redistilling and Rectifying Company, Limited, et al. vs. S. Marks & Co. Several days ago a petition was filed by the Capital City bank, reciting the facts in the case and asking that the amount realized from the sale of the stock of goods belonging to the firm of S. Marks & Co. be allowed as a credit on the mortgage held by the banking house. The petition showed that on December 23d, last year, S. Marks & Co. filed with the Capital City bank a chattel mortgage to secure an indebtedness of $4,009, principal.

This mortgage was made the basis of a levy, which was made by Sheriff Barnes on an order from the court. On December 30th Judge Lumpkin granted an order appointing Sheriff Barnes as temporary receiver. On January 4th Judge Lumpkin granted an order authorizing the advertisement of the sale of the property on January 15th. The property was sold, as advertised, January 15th, and was purchased by the Capital City bank for the sum of $1,900. The petition granted yesterday by Judge Lumpkin was in regard to the credit of the money paid and the account to which it should be passed. The Capital City bank, holding a first mortgage, prayed that this amount be made a credit on the mortgage, which was granted by the judge, and an order to that effect taken. The amount, however, that will go to the credit of the mortgage will be $1,100 less costs and a fi. fa. in favor of the mayor and council of Jackson, Ga., which was presented to Sheriff Barnes a few days ago.

The amount of the fi. fa. was $71.60.

In the City Court.

The entire day yesterday was consumed in hearing civil cases in both branches of the city court.

A verdict was received in the first division of the court in the case of the New Jersey Iron Mining Company vs. J. P. Harrison and Z. D. Harrison, claimant. The case had been up since Friday, and the evidence was quite lengthy. The papers in the case showed that the New Jersey Iron Mining Company sold to Mr. J. P. Harrison a diamond core drill in 1889, the price stipulated being $900. As payment was not made, suit was filed and a judgment was secured in 1891. In 1894 a levy was made on $2,555 worth of stock in the Piedmont Marble Company, which was supposed to have been the property of Mr. J. P. Harrison.

When the levy was made, the stock was claimed by Mr. Z. D. Harrison, and it was necessary to have the matter carried into the courts to decide whose stock had been levied on. The suit which was concluded yesterday was made in order to determine the ownership of the stock. The jury found that the stock was owned by Mr. J. P. Harrison, and also assessed the damages caused by the delay at 10 per cent on the principal and interest of the debt, making an amount of $140.55, which Mr. Z. D. Harrison will be asked to pay. The iron company was represented by Messrs. Terrell & Noyes, of the firm of Glenn & Rountree, and the defendants were represented by Mr. H. C. Peeples.

In Judge Berry's Court.

Five civil cases were disposed of in the second division of the city court yesterday.

The case of Ohem & Co. vs. Charles M. Neel was the first case called yesterday morning. The petition of the plaintiff showed that he had furnished military suits for the cadets of Professor Neel's school, and that the firm was due nearly $400 for suits, one amount being a note of $200, and the other was covered by an open account of $199.64, with interest. Professor Neel, through his attorneys, stated that he had proposed to settle in full for the amount of the note, provided the clothing firm would receipt in full of account. This proposition, he stated, had been refused. Several days ago a suit was brought against Mr. Neel for both the note and account. The jury found yesterday for the plaintiff for the amount of the note, thus making a settlement of the account in almost the exact manner in which Professor Neel first proposed.

Four cases in which the Nantahala Marble and Talc Company was plaintiff, were disposed of by Judge Berry. The suits were brought against various parties for past-due subscription. In three of the cases a consent verdict was rendered, and in the fourth case, in which the name of R. J. Jordan appeared as defendant, an order was granted by Judge Berry striking the plea of the defendant.

Syrup of Figs

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

Nothing but civil cases will be heard this week in Judge Berry's court. Next week criminal business will be resumed, and several important cases will be taken up and disposed of.

A Batch of Mortgages.

Four small chattel mortgages were filed in the office of Clerk Tanner yesterday morning by B. G. Smith, who conducts a grocery and meat business at 256 Piedmont avenue.

The mortgages given are as follows: To Robert J. Jordan, $100; T. J. Eady, $100; Clara E. Smith, $150; the Atlanta Produce Company, $200.

Judge Lumpkin called the certiorari docket yesterday, and several cases from the justice courts were disposed of. The call of the docket will be resumed this morning.

Mr. George I. King, an attorney who but recently moved to Atlanta from Iowa, was, on yesterday, admitted to practice in the courts. He was admitted before Judge Lumpkin, of the superior court.

On account of the illness of Judge Richard Clark, there was no court held yesterday in the criminal branch. The jury was instructed to report for duty this morning, and Judge Clark will be on the bench, if his health permits. Several important cases will be called if a session of the court is held.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION

RECENTLY HANDED DOWN BY THE APPELLATE COURT.

At New Orleans Involving a Large Sum of Money and the Disposition of an Important Industry.

A very important decision has been handed down by the United States circuit court of appeals at New Orleans, which involves a very important industry and a large sum of money.

The case is that of the Alabama and Georgia Manufacturing Company, the Huguley Manufacturing Company and William T. Huguley, against J. J. Robinson, trustee.

This case involves a valuable cotton duck mill at West Point, Ga., which, the evidence discloses, cost about $350,000. Accordingly the plant itself, together with the heavy sums or rents and profits, wastes, conversions, interest, aggregating $175,000, constitute the valuable prize over which the following array of able counsel have been battling: Judge John M. Chilton, of Montgomery, Ala.; Judge Allen Fort, Americus, Ga., and Messrs. Hall & Hammond, and Bigby, Reed & Berry, solicitors for appellants, the Huguley Manufacturing Company; while Messrs. Dorsey, Brewster & Howell, and B. F. Abbott represented the appellee.

The appellate court affirms the decree of the lower court, awarding in favor of the appellants, the Huguley Manufacturing Company, their right to restitution of the factory property, and a reference, or an accounting, is likewise ordered to be taken in their favor by the standing master in chancery, Julius L. Brown, who is charged with the duty to take an account "of the rents and profits earned, or that should have been earned," together with whatever conversions, wastes, etc., have resulted pending the litigation, the amount of the claim, according to the sworn petition and pleadings in the case, aggregating over $175,000.

In the same connection the decree of the lower court, declaring as to the maturity of $43,000 of bonds, is likewise affirmed.

The opinion decides that the matters of costs and collateral issues "have not been finally passed on, and the condition of the proceedings are not and have not been such since the remanding of the case as to require that these matters arising in the proceedings should be finally passed on" at this stage, and concludes by directing the court to "make such further orders in reference to the conflicting claims of the parties in the ultimate settlement of the proceedings as to justice and equity may appertain."

TO AID HUDSON.

Police Relief Association Will Meet in Special Session Today.

Vice President Ozburn and Secretary Lockhart, of the police relief association, have called a meeting of that association for this morning. The purpose of the meeting is to raise funds for the assistance of W. N. Hudson, the ex-policeman who will be tried on a charge of murder this week.

It will be remembered that Hudson fired at a fleeing thief and killed an innocent pedestrian and wounded another, several weeks ago. He was suspended from the police force pending a trial by the police board. The coroner's jury on the death of the pedestrian reached a verdict that the killing was justifiable.

Later the county grand jury investigated the case and found a true bill against Hudson for murder. He was arrested and locked up for a day or two, when he secured his release on a $3,000 bond. His trial is set for Thursday next in the criminal superior court. He is still a member of the police force but suspended from duty, the police board having postponed action on his case until the court acts on it.

The members of the police department are endeavoring to raise money to defray the expenses of the trial of their former comrade. The department started a subscription list several days ago for the purpose, it being headed by the police commissioners. Many members of the force subscribed to the fund, but a sufficient sum has not yet been raised to pay the lawyers' fees in the case and the relief association will meet to take action in the matter.

"DOLLARS AND SENSE"

A Comedy of Today by Mr. Edward P. Elliott, Impersonator.

One of the brightest and most unique attractions of the season will be given at the Young Men's Christian Association auditorium Thursday night of the present week. Mr. Edward P. Elliott will give his wonderful impersonation of "Dollars and Sense," a brilliant adaptation of Nat Goodwin's famous comedy, "A Gilded Fool." This is one of the brightest plays in Mr. Elliott's repertoire and sprang into popular favor immediately upon its presentation. There are nine characters in the play, all of which are portrayed by Mr. Elliott, and so well does he act the part and so instantaneous are the changes that were it not for the fact that the audience sees but one man before it, it could easily imagine that the play was being presented by an unusually fine comedy company.

Mr. Fred Emerson Brooks, in writing of Mr Elliott's work recently, said:

"One is amazed at the genius of a man who can take an audience with him into the scenes of a play and present each character so perfectly and uniquely that one is made to enjoy the play fully as much as if presented by a company of competent players, possibly more so, for the atmosphere that surrounds the performance is so refined and pure it exhilarates. Mimicry would render such a performance commonplace. Only inborn genius, assisted by her handmaid, art, could carry a performance to the perfection Mr. Elliott has."

FINERTY TO SPEAK HERE.

Famous Journalist, Politician and Patriot Will Be Here Feruary 3d.

John F. Finerty, the able Chicago newspaper man, will deliver a lecture in Atlanta on the night of February 3d.

Finerty is a newspaper man and an ex-congressman. He served four years in congress from Chicago and while there made a great record as an orator of brilliancy and power. He is ever a champion of Ireland, he himself being one of her brilliant sons.

Mr. Finerty will lecture under the auspices of divisions Nos. 1 and 2 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He was invited by the Hibernians to lecture here and a telegram was received yesterday accepting the invitation. Mr. Finerty is a lecturer of great ability and will no doubt make a hit in Atlanta.

An Infant's Death.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Linch died of congestion of the brain at the residence of its parents yesterday morning.

UNCLE SAM'S PRISON

Why Atlanta Should Be the Site of the New Penitentiary.

ALL DEPENDS ON THE APPROPRIATION

As Provision Has Been Made—Mr. Fuller Advocates a Juvenile Annex.

If Congressman Livingston, supported by the Georgia delegation, undertakes to secure the special appropriation for a government prison in the south there may be no difficulty in bringing the prison to Atlanta.

Provision has already been made by congress for the erection of this prison in the south, and the amount of $500,000 has been designated as the sum of money to be expended. In addition to this amount, the further sum of $100,000 has been provided for the complete and thorough equipment of the prison.

Only One Federal Prison.

The statute authorizing this appropriation received the signature of the president on the 1st of March, 1891. For some unknown reason, however, the statute has remained dormant ever since the time of the passage, nearly five years ago. The government is greatly in need of prisons not only in the south, but elsewhere. The only prison in the country which belongs to the United States government and may properly be called a federal penitentiary, it located at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. This was formerly a military prison, but within the past few months it has been converted into a federal penitentiary.

The prisons at Columbus, O., and Albany, N. Y., do not belong to the United States government. Both of them are state prisons. It is only by special contract with the governing authorities of these prisons that provision is made for the safe-keeping of federal prisoners. In order to avoid being dependent upon these institutions and to provide suitable quarters, under proper control and regulation for the safe imprisonment of criminals, the statute of 1891 was adopted. This statute not only provided for a federal prison in the south, but also for one to be located west of the Rocky mountains and one to be located east of the same dividing line but north of the 39th parallel of latitude.

Mr. Livingston's Help Needed.

This explains the situation so far as the statute authorizing the erection of these federal prisons is concerned.

Congressman Livingston will, no doubt, be able to get the appropriation for the federal prison in the south. Mr. Livingston is one of the leading representatives of this section on the floors of congress, and will doubtless do all in his power to secure the necessary appropriation as soon as the matter is brought to his attention.

Not only by reason of his commanding influence in the house will Mr. Livingston be able to secure this appropriation, but especially on account of his position as a member of the committee on appropriations. He ranks among the leading democrats on that commission.

Judge Newman, in a special letter, will bring the matter to Mr. Livingston's attention this week.

Why Atlanta Should Be Chosen.

Numerous reasons might be given in support of Atlanta's manifold advantages as a site for the government prison.

The northern district of Georgia, presided over by his honor, Judge William T. Newman, is one of the most important districts in the United States. Especially is this true in regard to criminal matters. The moonshner and the whitecapper have made the northern district of Georgia famous throughout the land. The steady increase in the business of illicit whisky making will doubtless give the district a greater prominence in the near future than at any time hitherto.

But this is not by any means the most important reason. Perhaps the most conclusive argument in favor of Atlanta is based upon her geographical location. Her situation is convenient and accessible with reference to all the southern states. Instead of taking prisoners to northern penitentiaries or to some remote corner of the south, these criminals can be brought to Atlanta for imprisonment, and large sums of money saved to the government in this way. The lives of federal prisoners from the south will also be protected, as they have not been in northern prisons on account of the rigorous climate to which they have been exposed.

National Barracks Here.

The desirability of Atlanta as a site for the government prison is strongly emphasized by the fact that the national barracks are located here.

The government always stations its military troops in convenient places with reference to the immediate section of the country for which they are intended to be a protection. The best distributing point therefore is always selected. Atlanta has been a military stronghold ever since the war. General Sherman recognized this fact and it was not until Atlanta fell into the hands of the union army that the fate of the confederacy was sealed. During the days of reconstruction Atlanta was the seat of military government and scarcely a time has passed since the war that blue colored uniforms have not been seen on the streets of this city.

The barracks, therefore, invest Atlanta with a greater national prominence than that possessed by any other city in the south, and this will be a weighty, if not a decisive, argument when it comes to the location of the prison.

If the appropriation is secured by Mr. Livingston, therefore, the question of a site for the prison will be at once decided by the secretary of the interior. Mr. Livingston will, no doubt, investigate the matter at once and secure the necessary appropriation before the present session of congress expires.

toast bread

and keep it dry. There'll be no danger of its molding. But moisten the bread with water, and see the result. It is covered with mold. So with consumption. Its germs will not grow in the lungs unless everything is suitable to them. Weakness, poor blood, loss of appetite, coughs and colds often prepare the ground for the development of its germs. To destroy germ-life the system must be kept in a well-nourished condition. *Do not lose flesh.*

Take **Scott's Emulsion,** with hypophosphites, as a preventive. It furnishes the reinforcements necessary for the body to conquer in the easiest possible form. The oil is in a state quickly taken up by the organs and tissues.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. 50c. and $1.00

In addition to the letters which Judge Newman will probably write, District Attorney Joe James will communicate with Senator Gordon and Attorney General Harman.

Reformatory Annex.

"If the prison is located in Atlanta," said Mr. O. C. Fuller, the clerk of the federal court, "I am strongly in favor of a juvenile annex. Such a provision, I believe, is contemplated in the statute. Frequently juvenile offenders are tried in the federal court and to place these young offenders in the same apartment with confirmed and hardened criminals would only be to educate them in crime and render them still more dangerous to society. Perhaps it would put them beyond redemption. A reformatory annex would prove a safeguard against such a danger, and the discipline brought to bear on these youthful prisoners might build them up into good citizens."

Mr. Fuller sent a copy of Sunday's Constitution, containing the article on the government prison which appeared in that issue, to the attorney general of the United States. Effective agitation has therefore commenced and the effort to secure the prison will not be relinquished by the government officials until the penitentiary has been secured.

The demand for government prisons is not restricted to the south. They are needed in the north and west also. The time has come for the United States to take care of her own prisoners and to save the money which she has been paying out to local jails and state prisons.

Measles in Gainesville Jail.

Gainesville, Ga., January 20, 1896.—Editor Constitution—A very sensational article appeared in The Journal of Saturday afternoon in which Hall county jail, the prisoners and the sheriff were placed in a false light. Mr. Mundy, the sheriff, and Dr. K. A. Smith, the physician in charge, request me to give denial to the statement in reference to the publication that there was an epidemic of measles in the jail among the government prisoners and that there had been six deaths. Only three cases have developed up to date and all are now convalescent. Not a single death has occurred and the jail is in good condition. Yours very truly,

LESTER D. PUCKETT.

POLICE NOTES.

BOY BICYCLE HIGHWAYMAN UNDER ARREST.

Said To Be a Member of a Gang of Young Desperadoes Who Prey on Peachtree Lads.

Joe Mays, a young negro boy, is locked up at the police station suspected of being a desperate highwayman. He is said to have boldly held up Peachtree street bicycle boy riders and took their wheels from them. The boy is suspected of being a member of a gang of young negroes in that business. Recently several young boys have been held up on the street and when arrested Mays had a wheel in his possession said to have been stolen. The wheel was confiscated and is at police headquarters, awaiting a claimant. Mays is young but he has an alias. It is said that his other name is Joe Burton. Officer Walton captured Mays.

Buck Carried a Gun.

Buck Mobley was sent to jail yesterday on a state charge of carrying concealed weapons. He was arrested by Policeman Christophine and C. F. Thompson Sunday night for raising a disturbance in the western part of the city. When searched an ugly looking weapon was found in his possession and the charge against him was raised to a state one. Judge Andy Calhoun bound Mobley over to the city court for trial and in default of bond he was remanded to the county jail.

Joe Pratt Charged with Larceny.

Joe Pratt is thought to be responsible for some of the recent burglaries and house robberies. He is accused of stealing a lot of stuff from different houses and was arrested yesterday on a charge of larceny from the house. Officer Powell, of the police force, is investigating the cases and will prosecute Pratt in the state courts.

Ed Clark a Suspect.

Ed Clark is under arrest as a suspect. He was locked up by Officer Shepard, of the police force yesterday and will be held until his reputation can be looked into. He may be wanted on a state charge of a serious nature.

ALL THE RACES WERE LIVELY.

Leonard B and Hippogriff Ran a Dead Heat in the Third.

New Orleans, La., January 20.—A good crowd attended the races at the fair grounds despite the prospect of poor races over a deep and sticky track and a misty rain.

This was the fiftieth day and a handicap at a mile was given for the occasion bringing cut some good ones in this kind of going. At the eighth pole Robert Latta came up fast and seemed to have the favorite beaten, but Charley Thorpe gathered his mount together and won the purse by a half length, simply through his superior riding.

Leonard B., the favorite, and an outsider, Hippogriff, ran a dead heat in the third race. Hippogriff led to the sixteenth pole, where the favorite drew alongside and they ran together under the wire.

Bloomer won as she pleased and Rouble had an easy time of the second.

Miss Rowlett was all out at the finish, but staggered under the wire a length before Tuscarora and Van Brunt, who were on nearly even terms. Weather cloudy; track very heavy.

First race, penalties, six furlongs—Bloomer, 102, D. Davis, 9 to 10, won; Chugnut, 104, A. Barrett, 4 to 1 second; Fritzie, 109, Tuberville, 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:23.

Georgie Smith, Bertrand, The Banker, Tagliona, John Stewart and William Duke, Jr., also ran.

Second race, seven furlongs, selling—Rouble, 106, J. Hill, 8 to 5, won; Gomor, 109, Tuberville, 15 to 1, second; Floreanna, 107, Newcom, 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:37.

Miss Mamie, Tom Kelly, Boro, B. B. Johnson, Coronet, Borderer, Tom S. and Discard also ran.

Third race, one mile and twenty yards, selling—Hippogriff, 97, D. Davis, 8 to 1, and Leonard B., 112, Tuberville, 9 to 5, dead heat; Beatifice, 117, Thorpe, 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:54½.

Conductor Cox, Wedgefield, Jack Bradley, Hacket and Joe Courtney also ran.

Fourth race, fiftieth day handicap, one mile, purse $600—Domingo, 106, Thorpe, even, won; Robert Latta, 119, Tuberville, 3 to 1, second; Roosevelt, 103, Caywood, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:50¼.

George W. and Mendicant also ran.

Fifth race, seven and a half furlongs, selling—Miss Rowlett, 107, Ham, 8 to 5, won; Tuscarora, 109, Gatewood, 20 to 1, second; Van Brunt, 112, Irving, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:45½.

Lester, Chenoa, Ondague, St. Leo and Adah L. also ran.

Tuesday's Entries.

First race, six furlongs—Festival, Venice, Princess Rose, Lillian C., Favorine, Kitty Bell, 95 each; Glendaga, Birdcatcher, 97 each; Carrie B., Kathleen, 105 each; David, Black Tiger, 107 each.

Second race, mile and twenty yards, selling—Momus, 98; Potsdam, Vida, 101 each; Dick Behan, Springvale, Proverb, Dick Tension, La Grande, 103 each; Tuscarora, 105; Simrock, Jim Henry, 106 each; Midstar, 107.

Third race, seven furlongs, three-year-olds—Gally West, Merry Nell, 100 each; Equinox, Fiddler, William Duke, Jr., Burley Leaf, 102 each; Judge Debouse, 104; Marquise, 106; Ban Johnson, Stanza, 105 each; Chugnut, 108.

Fourth race, mile and an eighth, handicap—Clarus, 104; Wedgefield, 92; Coronet, 98; Ondague, 97; Marcel, 108; Haroldine, 98; Emin Bey, 110.

Fifth race, mile, selling—Sauterne, 90; Elano, 103; Constantine, 106; Monk Overton, 108; Dave Pulsifer, Prig, 111 each; Lawless, 117.

A Negro Man Drops Dead.

LaGrange, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—Bob Bland, a negro carpenter, dropped dead on the railroad track Friday afternoon. He had been down to the negro cemetery with some of his friends to help dig a grave for some negro that had died and was on his way back home, still with his friends, when he sank down on the ground and in a short while expired of heart trouble.

Messrs. Childs & Pharr, of Forsyth, Ga., have opened a first-class furniture business at this place.

HOW TO BRING UP A FAMILY!

We want to bring up a large family of future customers.

We want everybody to get acquainted with the merits of our celebrated Clothing.

A tremendous price reduction in order to clean out Winter Stock will have the desired effect.

FOR $7.90

We will sell for one week Men's and Youths' Suits, worth

$10.00, $12.50, $13.50 and $15.00

FOR $2.90

All-wool Pants, worth $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00 and $5.50. These are all Odd Pants, most of them belonged to $15.00 and $18.00 Suits.

No 3 THE BEST EISEMAN & WEIL FOR THE MONEY WHITEHALL ST.

Modern Methods Conquer.

There are a great many people who are suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex, skin, blood or nervous troubles, who hesitate about going to the office of Dr. Hathaway & Co. for treatment solely because they have the prejudice, created by old-fashioned ideas, on the subject of medical advertising.

If these people would think a moment they would easily see that there is not a feature about the methods of Dr. Hathaway & Co. which does not recommend itself to every practical, level-headed person. In this country when an individual, a firm, or a corporation has a good thing they want everybody to know it. That's business. There is no reason why practitioners in medicine should not let the world know what they can do for their patients, and the best way to do that is to do it honestly and fairly through the columns of the newspapers as advertisers. Doctors who profess to have a horror of advertising are generally pretty good advertisers themselves, but they are not honorable advertisers, inasmuch they secure their advertising in an surreptitious manner by all kinds of expedients and in ways that are much more reprehensible than sincere, candid, open talking through advertising mediums.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are qualified by the best training, by years of experience, and by daily practice with hundreds of patients, to treat diseases peculiar to man and womankind, as well as practice medicine generally, and they have arranged their system of fees on so low a scale as to place their services within the reach of everybody. They charge a nominal fee and furnish medicines free, thus saving the patient the cost of a drug bill, which is very often the most expensive feature of medical treatment.

Dr. H. & Co. are specialists of established reputation. They will cure you in the shortest possible time consistent with safe and scientific treatment. Consultation free at office or by mail.

SPECIALTIES

Syphilis, blood poisoning, nervous debility, kidney and urinary difficulties, stricture, impotency, pimples, piles, rheumatism, skin and blood diseases of all forms, catarrh and diseases of women. Address or call on DR. HATHAWAY, & CO., 22½ South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. Rooms 34 and 35 Inman building. Hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 6 and 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 1. Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blank. No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.

Vases and Bric-a-Brac, handsome designs in famous wares including Royal Worcester, Royal Bonn, Crown Derby, Coalport and Teplitz.

French, English and German Dinner Sets, all decorations.

Rich CutGlass.

Princess, Delft, Dresden and Onyx and Gold Lamps.

Limoges Fish and Game Sets.

Candelabras and Jardineres.

Dobbs, Wey & Co.,
61 Peachtree St.

BANKERS' GUARANTEE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION

HON. W. A. HEMPHILL, President.

A Successful Southern Enterprise.

About eighteen months old, and has written over $2,900,000 insurance. Death claims aggregating $10,000 paid in full before due. It is the insurance for business and professional men at less than half "old line" rates. Agents that furnish satisfactory reference can secure profitable contracts.

Address CRAIG COFIELD, General Manager, 541-543 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga.

OUR CLOTHES

Are intended to make us friends first—money afterward.

Though we are the largest clothing house in the state, and have a stream of customers from morning till night, not one dollar's worth of shoddy goods shall ever cross the threshold. If we can't sell the best there is as low as any one else, we have no business to be in existence.

YOUR MONEY BACK
IF YOU'RE NOT SUITED.

George Muse Clothing Company,
CLOTHES, HATS, FURNISHINGS,
38 Whitehall Street.

THE GRAND

Matinee Today and Tonight

DENMAN THOMPSON'S
FAMOUS PLAY.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD

Management of William Warmington.
The Original Old Homestead Double Quartet.

Select Company of 23 Players

Wonderful Electrical Effects.
Prices—Night, 25 cents to $1; Matinee, 25 cents to 75 cents. Sale of seats at Grand box office.

Wednesday Eve. Jan. 22d,
ONLY APPEARANCE
IN ATLANTA OF

PADEREWSKI

Seats now on sale at Grand box office.

Note—The concert will begin at 8:15. Every one must be seated at that time as no one will be admitted into the theater during the rendition of any number.

Steinway piano used in Paderewski's concerts.

Thursday, January 23d,
THE ACKNOWLEDGED QUEEN OF COMIC OPERA,

CAMILLE D'ARVILLE

—AND HER OWN COMPANY.—

70 PEOPLE 70

Presenting Stange and Edwards's Remarkable Success,

MADELINE
OR THE
MAGIC KISS.

Bright, Melodious, Catchy.
New Costumes, Magnificent Scenery.
Augmented Orchestra.
A Company of Unusual Excellence, Including George C. Boniface, Jr.
Presented in Every Detail as at New York 20 weeks, Boston 22 weeks, Philadelphia 8 weeks, Chicago 8 weeks.
Sale opens Saturday at Grand box office.

Friday and Saturday Nights, January 24th and 25th, and Saturday Matinee.
First Appearance in Atlanta of

HENRY IRVING,
MISS
ELLEN TERRY

—AND THE—
LONDON LYCEUM COMPANY,
Under the Direction of Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Presenting:
Friday Night Shakespeare's Comedy in five acts,

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

Shylock.. .. ..Henry Irving
Portia.. .. ..Miss Ellen Terry

Saturday Matinee, Alfred, Lord Tennyson's Historical Play,

BECKET.

Becket.. .. ..Henry Irving
Fair Rosamond .... Miss Julia Arthur

Saturday Evening, a Double Bill, Consisting of

NANCE OLDFIELD.

Mrs. Anne Oldfield.... ..Miss Ellen Terry

To be Followed by

THE BELLS.

Mathias (his original part).. Henry Irving

The sale of seats will begin on Monday, January 20th, at the box office of the Grand opera house.

COOK REMEDY CO.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY, 23d, 8 P. M.

EDWARD P. ELLIOTT,
IMPERSONATOR,
Will Present

"DOLLARS AND SENSE."

A Comedy of Today, Adapted from Nat Goodwin's Great Success,
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HONOR TO LEE

How the Birthday of the Great Man Was Observed.

TRIBUTE TO HIS MEMORY

Brilliant Exercises of the Virginia Society Held Last Night.

GOV. CAMERON'S ADDRESS

Spoke to a Large Audience at the Y. M. C. A. Hall Last Night.

STIRRING SPEECHES AT THE ANNUAL BANQUET

Many Toasts Were Made in Honor to the Old Dominion—Mr. Knight Answered to "Virginia."

The birthday of Robert E. Lee found fitting tribute yesterday in the brilliant exercises of the Virginia Society.

It was the day of the Old Dominion, and an eloquent son of that grand commonwealth enthused a large audience last evening in a stirring speech commemorative of the life and character of the great man in whose honor the holiday was observed.

Governor Cameron carried his audience with him. There were gathered a solid phalanx of old veterans who had climbed the heights with Stonewall and faced the fight with Lee. They heard the thrilling climaxes of the orator, and the old rebel yell rang out to the echo.

After the address the members of the Virginia Society adjourned to the Kimball, where the annual banquet had been spread. Here responsive and loyal toasts and a number of speakers were heard. It was a brilliant affair, and through all the name of Lee was cherished, honored and applauded.

Governor Cameron, the orator of the day, spent the morning in his rooms at the Kimball. He was not very well, and refused an invitation to drive about the city. At 3 o'clock he received the Virginians in the parlor, and quite a crowd gathered to meet him. The exercises last evening were held in the assembly room of the Young Men's Christian Association. Governor Cameron was escorted there by the reception committee. His entrance was the sign for tumultuous applause. On the stage were the officers of the society, Mayor King, Bishop Nelson, and those who were to respond during the banquet.

It was nearly 8 o'clock when Mr. W. T. Chandler, vice president of the Virginia Society stepped forward to introduce the speaker. He referred to his regime as governor of the Old Dominion in the highest eulogy and spoke of Governor Cameron as the man who had served four years without a blot on his record.

The orator was cheered lustily. He spoke as follows:

"Not unmindful of the magnitude of the task your partial judgment has assigned to me; diffident of my power to clothe your love and reverence for Robert Lee in adequate phrase, and profoundly sensible that my best attempt can but measurably satisfy an audience which in previous years has hung rapt upon the flowing oratory of McCabe, O'Ferrall and our Fitzhugh Lee, I have yet accepted your invitation as a command, to which neither inclination nor duty could remain irresponsive, and I throw myself upon your generous indulgence as in sober phrase I shall try to portray to you 'the man he was who held your fathers' hearts in thrall.'

"Born in the purple of our illustrious lineage, at a time when the recent death of the Cincinnatus of the west had flooded his name with a sunset's glory; reared upon the soil and among the traditions which had nurtured the father of our country, the wooded aisles of Mount Vernon the frequent scene of his boyhood's rambles; the Mecca of America with its sacred associations and eloquent lessons, the goal of his youthful pilgrimages; his earliest prayers lisped within the gray walls of the old church in Alexandria, in which the conqueror of a king was wont each Sunday to bow before the monarch of heaven and of earth.

"I love to think that from an early period of life this Robert, 'who was always good and thoughtful beyond his years,' sought his model in that great Virginia patriot-soldier, wise statesman and Christian gentleman to whom the most gifted Englishman of that age applied unstinted praise as 'greatest, wisest, best!' and above whose bier, amid the tearful approbation of a mourning nation, the young Lee's own father, the 'Light Horse Harry' of the brave days of old, had pronounced that eulogism, as immortal as the character which it epitomized: 'First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen.'

"Separated from that father at a tender age, nourished when yet at his mother's knee by those beautiful and pathetic letters in which the death stricken parent solaced the years of pain and aches by pouring out his loving admonitions to the children he was never more to see on earth, the susceptible heart of the boy inherited for his absent sire a devotion which grew with his growth and which contributed in large degree to shape his own career in life. The lonely grave in Georgia appealed to his imagination and the influence of its silent occupant was more potent than that of most living parents upon their sons. The faded letters from the Indies became sacred precepts to the lad. They are still a cherished heirloom with the Lees, and none could ask a more precious legacy for budding minds than those yellow sheets contain—serious in meaning, tenderly hopeful in tone, couched in language as purely classic and simple, lucid as though ladled from the well of English undefiled. There, too, the daily pabulum of this thoughtful boy were the records of his father's distinguished career as a soldier of the revolution, the honorable mention in orders from the commanding general, the flattering resolutions of congress applauding his gallantry and skill in arms, the correspondence of Washington and of Greene, conveying their confidence and gratitude for brilliant services and the speeches of Light Horse Harry himself in the state legislature, in congress and in the convention which adopted the federal constitution—that superb yet well-balanced oratory which satisfied the reason while taking captive the imagination, in which loftiness of thought and beauty of expression increase as well attuned as sense and hearing, and in which there breathed a love of country and a desire for union which was not held in those days to be inconsistent with a passionate jealousy for the rights of the states. And while studying thus the thoughts and deeds of the dead father, never known in life, the youth absorbed the reverent affection which permeated every word and act of that father towards Washington. It is not too much to assume that the idolized leader of the sire became the ideal hero of the scion; that the son of that orator, who embalmed the virtues of Washington in words as deathless, was led by paternal influences —not the less strong because speaking from the grave—to consciously mold himself upon the almost flawless pattern so faultlessly portrayed.

"At all events there were striking points of resemblance, not alone in character and endowments, but also in temperament, between Lee and that predecessoor who is his only rival in the hearts of this people. Nor up to a certain point were the currents of their lives divergent.

"Both were left fatherless while yet of plastic minds and both were trained to scarcely realize that partial orphanage by mothers to whom widowhood was but a trusteeship of love and care for the offspring of a departed consort.

"Of Anne Carter, the mother of Robert Lee, no less than by Mary, the mother of Washington, it may be said that from her prayers and precepts came that white flower of a blameless life which sweetened our day and generation with its fair example. 'Twas she who guided the young Eneas to filial piety and taught him veneration of all that was best and noblest in the Father's creed. 'Twas she that developed natural excellencies of disposition and worthiness of aspiration into the fixedness of habit and the substance of resolve. 'Twas she who trained the sprouting tendrils to twine around the sturdy oaks of honor and truth. Aye, but for these pious Virginia women, consecrated to widowhood and maternal duty, it may well be doubted whether even the nobility of nature which came from God would had ever grown into that rounded symmetry of mind and soul which stamped their sons as kings among men.

"Seldom has it been given to a state to give birth to two sons with such high claims to immortality! And that their gifts of genius and graces of character displayed so much of the kinship of resemblance is but another illustration of the fact that true greatness has but one sure foundation and wears but one form in every age. It may wear a different form, but beneath the fashion of the day are the identical elements. The differences are apparent, the similarities are real. Methods of expression change. Principles and rules of conduct are immutable. The Cid may never come again, Mr. Douglass, "in the same likeness that he were," but honor, patriotism, valor, never die—or but to speedy resurrection.

"When the thoughtful boy in the widow's home at Alexandria came to that age when the fledgling longs to try his wings, his choice of a profession had perhaps been favored already by a process of which even he was unconscious. The pabulum upon which his mind was fed, at a period when impressions are most easily made, was largely of a sort to turn his ardent eyes towards a soldier's life. By this time we may be sure that he knew by heart the story of those battles in which the power of Britain had been broken and the freedom of his country gained. And did not the proud mother give into his careful hands ere this, those 'Memoires of the War of Seventy-Six,' written by his father, telling in graphic style of the campaigns in the south, of Greene, of Marion, Sumpter, and in modest style of the chances of service which came to and were improved by one nearer and dearer. More potent still to fix his faith was the silent appeal of a sword which hung above the lofty mantel—the sword which Light Horse Harry had flashed so often in the headlong charge—the sword presented to him by congress for 'warlike skill and prowess.' Can you not see now before you the mother 'tearful yet rejoicing in her recollections, while the son, with pious touch, draws forth the stainless blade and answers to her questioning face:

" 'My father's sword—and mine!'

"And so he started forth upon that course which brought him to the call of Virginia in 1861, a veteran already in war, master of its theories, ripe in its practice, in the flush of health. Scott, his old commander, had declared of him in his stilted but sincere way that he was 'the greatest military genius in America, the best soldier I ever saw in the field, and if opportunity should offer he will show himself the foremost captain of his time.' It was through the influence of this Virginian, then at the head of the United States army, that President Lincoln was induced to offer that high command to Colonel Lee. This tender was so calculated to gratify an ordinary pride and great enough to satisfy any ambition. It came to a man who was controlled in every act of his existence by a desire to do the right. In all that memorable career there is not an act nor an utterance which suggests a motive less noble than a sense of duty.

"That his resignation from the United States army was a step taken in sorrow and after severe conflict of mind is not to be doubted by any who read the calm yet mournful letters in which at this juncture he announced his decision to his sister. He severed the ties and relinquished the aspirations of a lifetime to enter upon a contest which promised nothing but loss and danger to him and his.

"For nearly a year he held no important command in the field, and this is another illustration of the entire freedom of the man from self-seeking. He was content to be of use. It was not until the spring of 1862 that, General Johnson having been wounded at Seven Pines, the opportunity was born which gave to Lee an adequate field for the exercise of his abilities. Thenceforward until the closing scene at Appomattox he was never absent from the army with whose achievements his name is inseparably linked.

"His face and figure were soon familiar to every man in the command. He was constantly on the lines, rarely attended by any escort save a single staff officer.

"Even before he met the enemy under the leadership of that steady eye he was all in all to us. After the first trial, when McClellan had been driven to the shelter of his gunboats, the Army of Virginia proved its faith to him with a tenacity which no subsequent disaster was able to shake. And that mere corporal's guard of us who still survive, our ranks growing thinner hour by hour—despite the fact that the mechanic grasp of Fate denied the victor's laurel to that brow—we who gloried the more in his initial triumphs because they were his—we who felt the sting of final disaster more keenly because it pierced so cruelly that great heart—we believe in him still! Purest, truest, greatest—there was none like him—none!

"To find Lee in line of battle parallel to his lines of communication was the first surprise which disconcerted the federal commander, but even then he never dreamed of the prescient boldness that was to amuse Sedgwick with Early's handful, hold his own front against Hooker's main force with barely eleven thousand men, while Jackson with two-thirds of the confederate troops was sent across the front and held to the left and rear of an army of 92,000 muskets. 'Bold to rashness,' says one eminent British critic, 'but redeemed from rashness by the knowledge of his adversary's infirmities of temperament, on which it was largely founded, and by the celerity and skill with which it was executed.'

"Wary he was, but not 'cautious,' as General Doubleday says, 'nor shrinking from collision in the open field,' as Humphreys intimates. I am inclined to think he was more combative, by nature as well as calculation, than any of the union commanders with whom he measured swords, Grant being a possible exception. To the unitiated his penetration of Pope's rear by Jackson's single corps would appear to have verged upon perilous enterprise, but here again he knew the moral forces at work in his favor and made accurate estimate of the length of arm of the man he had to deal with. His geinius and his inclination were pugnacious. He had it in his blood from that Lancelot who rode by Norman William's side at Hastings and from Lionel Lee, who fought in Holy land stirrup to stirrup with Richard of the Lion Heart. He had it from that stout dragoon, the dashing Rupert, of the continental army, of whom one of his generals said: 'Give me one dozen such men and no British soldier will ever have another night of unbroken sleep in America.' Yes, be came of fighting stock, and oftimes was tempted to indulge the humor, when the well-balanced brain said: 'Nay!'

"Illustrating Lee's offensive strategy is the movement by which in the autumn of 1863 he flanked Meade out of his position at Culpepper and forced him back into the lines at Centreville; and this, too, though his army had been depleted one-third by the dispatch of Longstreet to the west. But when in December Meade crossed the Rapidan and established himself across the roads leading from Orange Court House to Fredericksburg, not a step in retrograde did the southern general take. He accepted the challenge from a superior force, marched promptly out with the corps of Ewell and Hill, planted himself on the ridges over Mine Run and offered battle for two whole days. On the night of the 3d he massed two divisions on his right to assault the left flank of the enemy, but in the morning our advance in the gray light found only empty trenches.

"The same movement essentially was repeated in the following spring when Grant came southward of the river, and here again, instead of retiring behind North Anna as his antagonist presumed, Lee barred the path of invasion in the old battlefields of the Wilderness, and on the 6th of May became the assailant after a vigorous fashion.

"If his reputation should rest on this campaign alone, from the initial gun at the Wilderness to the passage of Grant's army to the south side of the James, Lee would deserve to rank among the foremost masters in the art of war. From day to day he pre-divined the movements of the enemy with an accuracy which was never at fault. At every successive point—Spottsylvania, Hanover Court House, Cold Harbor—Grant found his pathway barred by the grim veterans in gray. Time and time again, exasperated by the consummate skill with which a timely check was given to his every maneuver, the federal commander threw his bare-breasted divisions against the works of Lee. As often the brave fellows recoiled with torn ranks from the desperate work, until at least, after the bloodiest of all bloody days at Cold Harbor, the bugles sounded the advance, the officers bared their swords and pointed the way, but the men, with one accord, stood motionless in their ranks—a silent but effective protest against a further application of the 'policy of attrition.'

"On the 14th of June the advance corps of the Army of the Potomac reached the pontoon bridge which was to bear them to the new scene of action at Petersburg. Since the 5th of May their losses in killed, wounded and missing, according to the official returns of their surgeon general, had been 67,000, or 3,000 more than the number of men with which Lee had entered upon the campaign. Up to this time, including Smith's corps, Grant had received in reenforcement 51,000 muskets; Lee 14,000. These statistics are pregnant with testimony as to the skill of our commander and the efficient valor of his troops.

"But the end was not yet. Once in front of the historic town on the Appomattox—where, for the first and only time in the game of strategy the federal general fairly stole a march upon his opponent, but when Beauregard, with a brilliant audacity not sufficiently recognized, defended the position against great odds until the lost time had been repaired—the situation seemed to Grant or Meade to justify a renewal of those clashes of solid lines upon well-manned earthworks to which the federal army had already sacrificed so many lives and so much morale. The result was disastrous as usual, and again the army and the northern public murmured at what they deemed a reckless expenditure of blood. And then the taciturn and persistent union commander announced in general orders that no more assaults upon intrenched lines would be made. The engineers were brought up, the great guns were sent for, and the siege of Petersburg was set on foot.

"The operations progressed with varying fortunes through the months of summer and autumn. Gradually the clasp of the besiegers grew closer and closer around the beleaguered army. These were days of great glory for the confederates. Longstreet held the north shore and the approaches to Richmond with a grip not to be shaken. Mahone and his division won fame in no scant measure at the crater and on the Weldon road. Heath and Hampton broke through Hancock's ranks at Reams station and captured many prisoners, colors and guns. The cavalry wrought wonders on the flanks. But further and further crept that fateful left of the federal army. It was badly punished in each extension, but every inch of ground that Warren gained he held.

"Dark days were upon us. The shadows of the inevitable were beginning to obscure the brow of hope. It was as the winter fell that I first observed the deepened lines of care that not all the serenity of a soul at peace with God and itself could smooth from the countenance of General Lee. The raven hair of four years before was already bleached into silver, and though too thorough a gentleman to betray abstraction, his speech, except on business, was rare. In fact at this period the peril and privations of the troops were never absent from his thought. So patient of privation himself he was indignant at what he believed to be the neglect of the supply department in furnishing clothing and provisions to the men. The secretary of war made petulant inquiry of the general as to the cause of such frequent desertions from the ranks. His curt indorsement, amply justified by the facts, evinced his grave displeasure: 'I suppose the causes to be lack of food, fuel and clothing and constant duty in the trenches.' It is pleasant to read his letters of this date to Mrs. Lee and to see how the great mind, burdened with heavy anxieties and big with problems involving the life or death of thousands, could yet devote itself to such a detail as obtaining stockings for his soldiers by the individual industry of the ladies in Richmond.

"As the winter waned his perplexities were redoubled. True the wonderful resources of his genius, the magnetic influence, which tied men to him as with with links of steel—the influence of his goodness as well as his greatness—and the elastic vitality of his army, 'instinct to the last,' says Swinton, 'with life and courage in every part'—had sufficed so far to hold intact the works around Petersburg and Richmond and to preserve insecure communication between these positions and their nearer bases of supplies; but in other sections of the country reverse after reverse had overtaken the southern arms. The diversion of the army of the west from Georgia into Tennessee had removed the last effective obstacle to Sherman's southward march, and that officer, with a column still formidable, was now moving with the inevitability of fate upon the rear of the last military reality of the confederacy—the intrenched camp in Virginia from which neither strategy nor assault, mining nor flanking, nor the policy of attrition had seemed to drive the wasted legions of our great commander. Sherman's pathway, little impeded by the perfection of skill with which Johnston handled the skeleton force at his disposal, lay across the pleasant fields where dwelt the wives and children of those who, exposed to the severity of winter and destitute of food, still held with grim determination the last ditch of a doomed cause. The terrible exposure, the constant loss of rest, the incessant peal of musketry and roar of cannon, the lack of bread, the ravages of disease, had hitherto shaken not the constancy nor dampened the courage of that peerless garrison.

"Each hour the whistle of the locomotive told of new lines thronging to swell the already overwhelming numbers of Grant's array. Each frozen morn told to the anxious eyes how sadly slender grew the chain of guards that held the trenches. Still no fiber of their iron will relaxed, no nerve of their brave purpose lost rigidity.

"Still manfully they held their posts, watchful and resolute, bound to their cheerless duty by some strength beyond the ken of mortal man. And if at last the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune found one unguarded spot in the well-jointed armor of their souls, oh, who shall call the spirit weak that bore so much before it fell.

"General Lee had a burden to bear which his great prototype was never called on to endure. Already he had reported to the war department that except on certain conditions (which the commissary general had declared to be impossible of fulfillment) he could neither hold his lines nor remove the army in safety from them. There remained to him the most exacting ordeal that can confront the commander of an army, to determine without reference to his personal feelings where the point of military honor ceases and where the duty to humanity begins—what protraction of a hopeless condition is justifiable. He must fight until the verdict of fate is plainly beyond his power to affect it. He must not anticipate that juncture, nor must he protract the struggle one hour beyond it.

"When the time arrived for the rendering of that decision General Lee was equal to it. Through no fault of his the retreat was interrupted by the fatal miscarriage of provisions ordered to meet the army en route. The delay so caused brought Meade upon his rear and enabled Sheridan's hard riders to reach his flank. The disaster at Sailor's creek, conclusive in its dimensions, brought the army two days later face to face with annihilation or surrender.

"The day before the surrender General Henry A. Wise, whose fidelity and gallantry during the retreat were such as to excite the admiration of all the sad remnants of the army, was urging upon the commander the propriety of surrender.

"'Do you think,' asked General Lee, in his grave, quiet way, 'that we have tried conclusions far enough to discharge our obligations to the government and the country?'

" 'Country be d—n and government ditto,' cried the emphatic ex-governor. 'The country is gone to smash and the government is on wheels. There is no country and no government. There has been none for three months worthy of the name. Our duty, general, is to these faithful men. What do you suppose they have been fighting for all this winter and spring? For the country? For the government? No, sir! They have been fighting, I have been fighting, we all have been fighting for love of you, Marse Robert, and now we've done our best and you ought to save the few that are left of us.'

"That wizard of speech, your late Senator Hill, in his grand memorial address on the 'Life and Character of Lee,' spoke of him as 'Washington without his reward.'

"Whether posterity will assign to General Lee the rank as a commander which the south claims for him is a question which need not be discussed here. The judgment of foreign critics of this generation places him high in the list of the born 'leaders of men.' That he accomplished much with limited resources, that he elicited the best skill and valor of the union by his persistent defense of Virginia, that he overmatched many generals and decimated several armies ere his own succumbed, and that he finally gave to the victor a costly triumph, are facts not to be gainsaid. In after years it will belong to all America to claim his fame as a heritage, as the England of today finds glory alike in the motherhood of Cromwell, of Rupert, of Fairfax, and of Sidney. Of Lee's place among generals there may be question. Of his title to honor for all the noble attributes of manhood there can be none. He fought for the cause of his conscience until further contest would have been a useless and criminal sacrifice of life. He surrendered in good faith to a generous foe, and thereafter gave his example to the building up of substantial peace and a real union. He laid aside his stainless sword with less reluctance than he had drawn it, and without a sigh for the past turned to the duties of the present. Patiently instilling the lessons of virtue into the minds of the Virginian youth, presiding at the vestry meetings of his church, foremost in unheralded charities—so passed the few years that remained on earth to Robert Lee.

"He lived among us to all appearances absorbed and contented in the routine of educational work. If he repined under failure he gave no sign; if he found the utter revolution in his life irksome to the spirit once 'wrapped in high emprise' he uttered no complaint; if he felt anxiety as to the judgment of posterity on his military career he made no effort to place the records in evidence. In the controversial disputes among others of our military chieftains which sprung up from the ashes of defeat, as weeds from the wreck of some proud edifice, he took no part. He seemed to be content to leave his character, and services, his name and fame, in the keeping of his countrymen, without a word of his own to prejudice the verdict. Nor until the good, gray head had found its final pillow upon Virginian sod was his spirit vexed—let us be thankful for that—by aught of unkind criticism upon his conduct of operations.

" 'He triumphed and he did not die;
No funeral bells are tolled,
But on that day in Lexington
Fame came herself to hold
His stirrup as he mounted
To ride down the streets of gold.

" 'Yes, it is true, my countrymen,
We are rich in names and blood,
And red have been the blossoms
From the first colonial bud,
Whose names have blazed as meteors
By many a field and flood.

" 'And as some flood tumultuous
In sounding billows rolled
Gives back the evening's glories
In a wreath of blazing gold,
So does the present from its sheen
Reflect the lights of old.

" 'Our history is a shining sea
Locked in by lofty land;
Great pillars, as of Hercules,
Above the shining sand
I here behold in majesty
Uprise on either hand.

" 'These pillars of our history
In fame forever young
Are seen afar from every clime
And known in every tongue,
And down through all the ages
Their story shall be sung.

" 'The Father of his country
Towers above that shut-in sea,
A glorious symbol to the world
Of all that's great and free,
And today Virginia matches him
With the stately form of Lee.' "

LAST NIGHT'S BANQUET.

A Brilliant Gathering of the Virginia Society at the Kimball.

The celebration of General Lee's birthday reached its brilliant climax in the elegant banquet given by the members of the Virginia Society in the ladies' parlor of the Kimball house last evening.

Colonel W. T. Chandler sat at the head of the table and presided with characteristic grace over the occasion. The table was handsomely decorated with smilax and roses and presented a most picturesque and beautiful appearance. To the left of Colonel Chandler sat ex-Governor William E. Cameron, the honored guest of the evening, and on his right Mayor Porter King.

Among those present in the banquet hall were: Colonel W. T. Chandler, Hon. William E. Cameron, Mayor Porter King, Captain C. S. Arnall, Colonel W. L. Calhoun, Dr. Hugh Hagan, Major J. C. Courtney, W. L. Sedden, John W. Chandler, George E. Johnson, Dr. N. O. Harris, T. J. Hunter, Rev. J. N. McCormick, Father B. J. Keiley, Thomas H. Hancock, S. P. Stringfellow, J. VanHolt Nash, Sr., S. D. Grasty, Jr., T. L. Collings, A. C. Bruce, R. E. Collings, P. H. Snook, T. J. Kelly, G. W. Scoville, J. P. Steffner, Frank C. Wheat, Algernon B. Chandler, Dr. Joseph P. Jackson F. H. Richardson and L. L. Knight.

The Menu.

Blue Point Oysters
Mock Turtle, a l'Anglaise
Olives Caviar on Toast Radishes
Filet of American Sole au Vin Blanc
Pommes Parisienne
Tenderloin of Beef, larded, a la Richelieu
Puree of Spinach
Cotolettes of Sweet Breads, Sauce Supreme
Fresh Peas.
Sorbet a la Virginia—
Roast Georgia Quail with Cresses
Lettuce and Chicory Salad
General Lee Pudding, Brandy Sauce
Assorted Cakes Petit Fours
Ice Cream in Forms
Cheese Fruit Coffee
Amontillado Sherry Sr Julien Bordeaux
Mumm's Extra Dry

Eloquent Speeches Delivered.

It was half-past 11 o'clock before the flow of eloquence commenced. At that hour Colonel Chandler arose and proposed a silent toast to the memory of Robert E. Lee. Ex-Governor William E. Cameron, of Virginia, was then introduced and responded with eloquent inspiration to the toast of "Old Virginia." His remarks were happily delivered and received with enthusiastic applause, frequently interrupted with shouts of Lee. He closed by calling upon Mr. L. L. Knight to join with him in responding to the same toast. Mr. Knight began by saying that if he was not a Virginian it was not his fault. The selection of his birthplace belonged to the prehistoric period of his life and antedated the epoch of his responsibility; had his wishes been consulted in the matter he would doubtless have ignored the old red hills of Georgia for the more historic association of old Richmond on the James. He paid a fervent tribute to Governor Cameron, General Lee and the glorious record of heroism which belonged to the history of Virginia.

Hon. Hamilton Douglas was introduced as the next speaker, who took the place of Governor Atkinson. He made an eloquent speech and declared that unlike Mr. Knight he was a Georgian by choice and not by the mere accident of birth. His speech was frequently interrupted with applause.

Atlanta's honored mayor was the next speaker introduced. He responded to the toast "Atlanta"—the city over whose destinies he has been called upon to preside. He was received with a hearty outburst of enthusiasm and made one of the best speeches of the evening.

"The Colonial Dames and Daughters of the Revolution" was the toast to which Mr. Charles A. Read responded. The eloquent ring of his voice and the magnificent climax of his periods completely captured his audience. His language was chaste and fascinating and his speech was frequently punctuated with enthusiastic appreciation.

Major John C. Courtney responded to the toast, "The Confederacy's Capital—Old Richmond on the James." He stated that he spoke from the standpoint of a neighbor and that when a neighbor praised it was praise indeed. His eulogy of Virginia was a brilliant triumph of eloquence and scored a magnificent hit for the speaker.

Dr. Julian A. Hutchison was gracefully introduced as the next speaker of the evening. Colonel Chandler presented him as a gallant confederate soldier who entered the service of his country as a mere boy. Dr. Hutchison responded to the toast, "The Heroes of the Lost Cause." He made a most eloquent speech and paid a handsome tribute to his courageous comrades of the gray.

Mr. J. P. Steffner briefly responded to the same toast and divided with Dr. Hutchison the honor of glorifying Virginia's illustrious dead.

With inimitable humor Father B. J. Keiley next responded to the toast, "The Hero of Ball's Cross Roads." It was the brightest and most delightful feature of the evening's entertainment. His speech was frequently interrupted with applause and laughter. The hero of Ball's Cross Roads, to whom the toast referred, was Mr. Hamilton Douglas.

Mr. Algernon B. Chandler next responded with brilliant eloquence to the toast, "The University of Virginia." He paid a glowing tribute to his alma mater and made a speech which provoked unlimited enthusiasm.

Hon. F. H. Richardson, the eloquent editor of The Journal, represented the press in a most felicitous manner. His speech was a marked hit and greatly appreciated. This was the last regular toast of the evening. Several impromptu speeches were made, after which the banqueters adjourned at a very early hour of the morning.

THE GOVERNOR AT WAYCROSS.

ADDRESSED THE VETERANS AND MILITARY.

The March to the Courthouse—A Great Day in the South Georgia Town.

Waycross, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—The anniversary of General Robert Edward Lee's birthday was celebrated here today by the Fourth Georgia regiment, the confederate veterans, the federal veterans and the citizens of Waycross and south Georgia.

The day was a great success in every respect and everybody seemed pleased with the programme. Governor Atkinson and his staff arrived this morning and were the guests of Colonel J. F. Stone, of the governor's staff, at the Phoenix hotel. General Peter McGlashin, of Savannah, arrived last night and was the guest of Dr. T. S. Paine. Colonel J. O. Varnedoe, of Valdosta, who is colonel of the Fourth Georgia regiment, was here and commanded his regiment. All of the companies of the regiment were not here.

The Valdosta Videttes, the Dawson Guards, the Brunswick Riflemen, the Thomasville Guards and the Albany Guards were present and were the guests of the local companies, the Waycross Rifles and the Waycross Light Infantry. The Jacksonville Light Infantry band furnished the music.

The veterans assembled at the courthouse at about 10 o'clock this morning and badges were given them. The federal veterans and the confederate veterans had different badges.

The Fourth Georgia regiment assembled in front of the Owens block at 10 o'clock and marched to the courthouse in command of Colonel Varnadoe. The veterans and the military formed a procession at 10:30 o'clock and marched to the opera house.

Judge J. L. Sweat, president of the South Georgia Confederate Veterans' Association, was chairman of the meeting and introduced the speakers. Judge Sweat's welcome to the veterans and military was eloquent and received favorable comment. General McGlashin was introduced and he spoke for about an hour. He reviewed the history of the Fiftieth regiment, eulogized General Lee and other generals and was frequently applauded.

Governor Atkinson Speaks.

Governor Atkinson was then introduced. He was unusually eloquent and his speech won great applause. The governor paid the usual tribute to General Lee for his purity and ability as a gentleman and a general. He said he was for peace, but should the United States engage in war with England he hoped the south's every volunteer would be as brave as Julius Caesar. The speech was able and eloquent and the audience received it warmly.

After the speaking Chaplain Word pronounced the benediction and the audience was dismissed. The veterans formed a procession from the opera house and marched to the Crawley building, where a big dinner awaited them. The dinner was given by the South Georgia Confederate Veterans' Association. Governor Atkinson and his staff reviewed the Fourth Georgia regiment this afternoon after the dress parade and a sham battle had been given.

SAVANNAH MILITARY PARADE.

A Little Squabble as to Who Should Command.

Savannah, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—The military of Savannah had a joint parade today in honor of Lee's birthday. Colonel W. W. Gordon, of the First regiment cavalry, Georgia volunteers, commanded.

It was expected until yesterday that the parade would be in command of Lieutenant Colonel Reilly, of the First regiment infantry, but a recent decision from the governor stated that such events were to be commanded by the senior commanding officer present, whether all of his command were present or not. The Georgia Huzzars is the only troop belonging to Colonel Gordon's regiment in the city, and for this reason the officers of the First regiment infantry claimed that their commanding officers should have charge.

It is understood a protest was sent to the governor by the officers of the infantry regiment, but nothing was heard from it and Colonel Gordon appeared in command. His position is that if he is to be in command and assume responsibility in case of riot duty, he should appear in command at joint parades, so that it may be known that he is the senior commanding officer.

The governor sustained this position. All this came about by reason of Colonel Mercer's indisposition and inability to assume command, he having been senior commanding officer up to the time his resgnation was forwarded to the governor a few days ago.

The Oglethorpe Light Infantry and Savannah Cadets were presented tonight with two magnificent, massive silver cups by Mrs. W. J. Deereune, in commemoration of the fact that they were the only companies who turned out January 19, 1893, in honor of Lee's birthday, when the slush was on the ground and the snow was falling.

EXERCISES AT ROME.

Several Addresses Made by Prominent Men—Recitations, Etc.

Rome, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—The memorial exercises in Rome of the anniversary of the birth of Lee were very interesting and passed off most satisfactorily to all.

Judge Henry very generously consented to adjourn superior court and at 3 o'clock the Floyd County Confederate Veterans' Association, the Ladies' Memorial Association and Xavier chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution assembled in the courtroom to participate in the exercises.

Colonel R. A. Denny was called to the chair and Dr. R. B. Headden, chaplain, opened the exercises, and was followed by Mrs. Ethel Hillyer Harris, in a greeting to the veterans from the Daughters of the Revolution.

Mr. Montgomery M. Folsom read a very patriotic letter from General Clement A. Evans and connected with it an interesting letter furnished by General Evans, which was written by P. W. Alexander, to the old Savannah Republican in 1862, and has not been published since. It contains a prophetic estimate of the qualities of the great commander. Mr. Folsom concluded by reading Hon. Benjamin H. Hill's splendid estimate of Lee which was never surpassed by the utterance of an orator.

The East Rome band furnished music, playing confederate airs such as "Bonnie Blue Flag," "Dixie" and others. Hon. W. J. Neel delivered a stirring address and Miss Jimmie Selman, of Shorter. read "The Legions of Lee," a poem written for the occasion by Montgomery M. Folsom, in a most charming manner, and the band played "Dixie," which brought forth the old rebel yell in all its enthusiastic intensity.

Colonel C. M. Harper delivered a ringing speech and Miss Estelle Mitchell, a charming elocutionist, read Father Ryan's matchless poem, "The Sword of Lee."

Professor R. J. Gwaltney followed in a very patriotic address and Mr. Fred G. Govan read "Lee to the Rear," a thrilling piece of war poetry.

Five minute speeches were then made by Hon. Mose Wright, Dr. Battle and others, and Hon. Seaborn Wright concluded the exercises in that enthusiastic style in which he excels in eloquence and oratory.

The courtroom was packed with people and the affair was one of the most notable of the kind that ever occurred in the city.

GREAT DAY AT MILLEDGEVILLE.

Ladies, Veterans and Military Listen to General Chappell's Address.

Milledgeville, Ga., January 20.—(Special.) The exercises held here today in honor of General Robert E. Lee were completely successful. No such demonstration has been witnessed in Milledgeville since the people met to pay the last tribute of love and honor to Jefferson Davis, in 1893. The procession was the longest seen here in years. Fully 150 Confderate Veterans were in line. These, with the cadet batalion, the Baldwin Blues, over three hundred Georgia Normal girls and a great concourse of citizens made a splendid and inspiring pageant. Under the direction of Captain I. T. Miller, marshal of the day, the procession formed at the Georgia Normal college and marched through the principal streets to the military college, where the exercises were held. The Milledgeville cornet band moved at the head of the column.

At the entrance to the campus the girls of the Middle Georgia college reviewed the procession, bein drawn up for the purpose in two lines, one fronting the other. The spacious auditorium of the college was packed to the doors with an enthusiastic audience.

For nearly two hours Dr. Chappell held the vast audience and no one was conscious of the passage of time. The address was worthy the man in whose honor it was spoken, worthy the people for whose hearthstones the great leader drew his sword, and worthy the living generation of southerners who will forever cherish his name and fame.

Camp Doles will, it is said, ask for a copy of the speech and give it to the world in pamphlet form.

The other features of the day's programme were excellent and elicited round after round of applause.

When the chorus of beautiful college girls, dressed in costume befitting the occasion, began "Dixie," with which the exercises closed, the cheering shook the building, and the old "rebel yell" from over a thousand throats woke the echoes far and near. The day concluded with a luncheon given by the Ladies' Memorial Association to the veterans, at which there were over two hundred present.

At Hawkinsville.

Hawkinsville, Ga., January 20.—(Special.) General Lee's birthday was appropriately observed here today. The various business houses were closed until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The several hundred children of the public schools marched through the streets back to the school grounds, where several patriotic speeches were made by leading citizens.

The Soldiers' Colony, Fitzgerald, Ga.

Is located in that section of Georgia traversed by the Georgia Southern and Florida railway, which is the only direct through route to the capital of the colony, connecting at Tifton with the Tifton and Northeastern railroad for Fitzgerald. By this route parties from Chicago, Indianapolis, Detroit, Cleveland and Cincinnati can secure sleepers with only one change (in depot at Nashville) to Tampa, and from St. Louis direct without change. The section in which this colony is located has been well named the great fruit belt of the south, for in it are located the largest peach orchards in the world, while pears, apples, grapes and melons do equally well. The soil is easily cultivated and produces fine crops of corn, oats, rye, barley, cotton, sugar cane, sweet and irish potatoes, peas, and a general variety of vegetables. The climate is mild and healthful. Lands conveniently located to shipping points can be procured for from $5 to $10 per acre on liberal terms. For illustrated pamphlet, map, land lists, time tables., etc., write to

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Burpee's Farm Annual.

The Farm Annual for 1896, just issued by W. Atlee Burpee & Co., of Philadelphia, is a handsome pamphlet of 184 pages, with beautiful covers illustrated in several colors. Similar pictures are scattered through the book, giving it a very attractive appearance. Burpee & Co. are making specialties of "Cupid," the new dwarf sweet pea, which grows only five inches high, and several other fine varieties of flowers and seeds. The house is an old and reliable one, and is very popular in the south.

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Ayer's Hair Vigor	67c	25c size	15c
Benson's Capcine Plasters	15c	50c size	35c
B. B. B. Botanic Blood Balm	68c	$1 size	75c
Allcock's Porous Plasters	10c	$2 size	1.50
Beecham's Pills	18c	Parker's Hair Balsam	38c
Brown's Jamaica Ginger	35c	Pinkham's Vegetable Compound	68c
Bromo Seltzer	8c, 18c 35c	Pear's Soap	9 and 15c
Brown's Iron Bitters	70c	Pitt's Carminative	18c
Brown's Bronchial Troches	18c	Pierce's Favorite Prescription	65c
Bradfield's Female Regulator	68c	Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery	68c
Carter's Little Liver Pills	13c	Packer's Tar Soap	18c
Castoria	25c	Preston's Headache Cure	35c
Cuticura Plasters	18c	Paine's Celery Compound	68c
Cuticura Resolvent	75c	Quinine, P. & W., oz	45c
Cheney's Expectorant	15 and 34c	Royal Germetuer	70c
Creole Hair Restorer	69c	Radway's Ready Relief	35c
Davis's Pain Killer	18c	Smith's Bile Beans	20c
Hall's Catarrh Cure	60c	Sage's Catarrh Cure	35c
Hop Bitters	75c	Syrup of Figs	35c
Hall's Hair Renewer	65c	Terraline	75c
Harter's Iron Tonic	70c	Taft's Asthmaline	75c
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters	75c	Tutt's Liver Pills	15c
Hood's Sarsaparilla	68c	Viola Cream	35c
Juniper Tar	18c	Vaseline	5c
Lemon Hot Drops	18c	Vaseline Cold Cream	10c
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Lactated Food	75c	Williams' Pink Pills	38c
Miles's Nervine	68c	Winslow's Soothing Syrup	18c
Mothers' Friend	75	Wyeth's Beef Juice	60c
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THE SUPREME COURT

Decisions Rendered Monday, January 20, 1896.

REPORTED FOR THIS PAPER

By Peeples and Stevens, Reporters of the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia.

Miller v. the State. Before Judge Janes. Paulding superior court.

Lumpkin, J.—1. Where the credibility of a witness was open to attack because, upon a previous occasion when it was apparently his duty to speak out, he had not disclosed any knowledge whatever as to certain very material matters, but at the trial testified that he did have knowledge of the same on the occasion referred to, it was competent to sustain the witness by proving that he kept silent on that occasion because he was advised to do so.

2. A juror whose deceased wife had been a second cousin of the accused in a criminal case was not disqualified from serving on the trial thereof, unless the deceased wife had left issue; and where, on such trial, the state alleged the incompetency of the juror on the ground that he was related by affinity to the accused, it carried the burden of showing that the former relationship was still subsisting, by proving affirmatively that the deceased wife did in fact leave issue.

3. It was error, upon the trial of an indictment for murder, to admit in evidence against the accused declarations made by a third person before the homicide was committed, which, though uttered in the presence of the accused, amounted, at most, to no more than an implied threat by the person making them against the life of the deceased, and contained nothing tending to incriminate the accused or call for a repudiation of them upon his part, and which, there being no evidence of any conspiracy between him and the declarant to commit murder, nor any legal reason rendering them admissible, were totally irrelevant to the issue on trial.

Judgment reversed.

Washington & Moon, W. E. Spinks and J. J. Northcutt, for plaintiff in error.

J. M. Terrell, attorney general, W. T. Roberts, solicitor general, and A. L. Bartlett, contra.

Johnson v. Redwine. Before Judge Van Epps. City court of Atlanta.

Atkinson, J.—1. The compromise of a doubtful claim is a sufficient consideration to support a promissory note fairly given in settlement of the controversy compromised.

2. In a suit upon a promissory note given for the purchase of money of an undivided interest in land, a plea of want of consideration which alleges that the payee was a son in law of the maker and as heir of his deceased wife claimed an interest in the land in question, of which the maker was in possession under a homestead sued out in right of his wife and minor children, which land was purchased with the money of the maker, and that the note sued on was given in settlement of this claim of the payee and to prevent a threatened suit for partition, even if otherwise sufficient, is incomplete as a defense to the action because it does not allege, either that the maker took the title to the premises in his own name, or that the wife of the payee in fact held no resulting interest in the property covered by the homestead estate.

Judgment affirmed.

M. Foote, Jr., for plaintiff in error.

James L. Key, contra.

Warren et al. v. Monnish. Before Judge Lumpkin. Fulton superior court.

Lumpkin, J.—1. There was not, upon the hearing of an application for an injunction, any abuse of discretion in refusing to admit in evidence an affidavit which was not "intituled in the cause," and as to which there was no proof that it was made or intended to be used as evidence in any court or in any case, save a memorandum on the back containing the names of the parties and of the court in which the application for injunction was pending, and there being nothing to show when or by whom this memorandum was entered, or that it was made with the affiant's knowledge.

2. The evidence being conflicting, and apparently preponderating in favor of the defendant, there was no abuse of discretion in denying the injunction.

Judgment affirmed.

Felder & Davis, for plaintiffs in error.

F. M. O'Bryan and F. A. Arnold, contra.

Hilson v. Beardsley et al., and vice versa. Before Judge Lumpkin. Fulton superior court.

Atkinson, J.—After due examination and consideration as thereby disclosed, it does not appear that any substantial or material error was committed at the trial. The controlling questions of law having been settled by the former decision of this court in this case (94 Ga. 50), it is not now deemed necessary to formulate into distinct and separate propositions the legal principles involved. Though the evidence upon the main issue of fact may have been somewhat stronger for the plaintiff at the last than at the next preceding trial, the evidence as a whole warranted the jury in finding against her upon this issue, and the trial court did not abuse its discretion in refusing to grant a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

Hall & Hammond, for plaintiff in error.

Arnold & Arnold and A. H. Cox, contra.

Tuggle v. Tuggle. Before Judge Westmoreland. Criminal court of Atlanta.

Simmons, C. J.—Under the facts of this case, the trial judge abused his discretion in awarding the possession of the child to the mother instead of the father. Looking solely to the interest and welfare of the child, it is manifest that, as between the two parents, the latter and not the former was entitled to its custody.

Judgment reversed.

Bishop, Andrews & Hill, and Rosser & Carter, for plaintiff in error.

James & Bell, contra.

Van Pelt v. Hurt et al. Before Judge Lumpkin. Fulton superior court.

Simmons, C. J.—1. A written assignment of "all the claims" of the assignor against a named debtor arising upon certain loans made by the assignor to the debtor, operates to pass to the assignee all choses in action falling within this description, including promissory notes held by the assignor against the debtor at the time the assignment was made.

2. While such an assignment of a promissory note, or other evidence of indebtedness, secured by a deed to land executed under the provisions of section 1969 et seq. of the code, does not pass to the assignee a legal title to the land itself, such assignee has, and as against the debtor may, when necessary to the collection of such claim, assert an equitable interest in the security effectuatel by the deed; and in such case it is within the power of the court exercising equity jurisdiction, upon proper pleadings and evidence, to afford appropriate relief in the premises.

3. Taking into view all the allegations of the plaintiff's petition in the present case, the same was not without equity, and there was no error in overruling the defendant's demurrer.

Judgment affirmed.

John A. Wimpy, for plaintiff in error.

Glenn, Slaton & Phillips, contra.

Boynton v. McDaniel. Before Judge Van Epps. City court of Atlanta.

Lumpkin, J.—It is no defense to an action upon a promissory note that the maker, relying on certain representations made by another at the time of its execution, signed the note without reading it, and that it did not contain or express the contract as actually made, the note not having been signed under any emergency, there being nothing to prevent the maker from reading it, and no sufficient excuse for failing to do so being alleged. Bostwick v. Duncan, Johnson & Co. 60 Ga. 383.

Judgment affirmed.

John A. Wimpy, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

Speairs & Smith, contra.

Sloss v. Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association. Before Judge Clark. Fulton superior court.

Atkinson, J.—1. The attestation of a deed by an attorney at law, as notary public, who represented both the grantor and the grantee in the negotiation leading up to the execution of the instrument, does not render the deed invalid, and upon such attestation such deed may be lawfully admitted to record without further probate.

2. Where a deed is made to secure a debt, and the same is treated and foreclosed as an equitable mortgage by the grantee therein in his answer in the nature of a cross-bill filed as a party defendant to an equitable suit instituted by another creditor of the grantor, and where, under a decree rendered in such case, it is, among other things, adjudged that the title to the property covered by the deed is vested in the grantor, and the decree also establishes in favor of the grantee a lien thereon to the extent of the debt so secured, the latter, as against a judgment creditor whose judgment is junior to the deed in question, is entitled to have the proceeds arising from a sale of such property made in pursuance of such decree applied to the extinguishment of his claim.

Judgment affirmed.

James L. Key, for plaintiff in error.

Ellis & Gray and King & Anderson, by brief, contra.

Comer et al., receivers, v. Stewart & Bowden. Before Judge Westmoreland. City court of Atlanta.

Simmons, C. J.—1. Although the shipper by rail of live stock under a special written contract was by its terms bound, in ease of accident, to feed, water and take proper care of the stock at his own expense, yet where such agreement further stipulated that the carrier's employes should provide the owner or person in charge of the stock all proper facilities on train and at stations for taking care of the same, if injuries to the stock resulted from want of food, water and attention because of the carrier's failure to furnish such facilities at the proper time upon the arrival of the stock at destination, the carrier would be liable for such injuries.

2. The case, upon its substantial merits, is controlled by the law as above announced, and though the motion for a new trial contained numerous grounds, many of the same were not insisted upon, and taken altogether they contain nothing requiring the granting of a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

Dorsey, Brewster & Howell, for plaintiff in error.

Colville & Noyes, contra.

Starnes v. Mutual Loan and Banking Company. Before Judge Lumpkin. Fulton superior court.

Atkinson, J.—The record presents no new legal question for adjudication by this court, and does not disclose the commission of any error in denying the injunction.

Judgment affirmed.

R. L. Rodgers, for plaintiff in error.

Simmons & Corrigan, by brief, contra.

Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company v. Owings. Before Judge Van Epps. City court of Atlanta.

Lumpkin, J.—1. Where in the prosecution of its business a corporation employs a wire which, because of its being charged with a powerful and dangerous current of electricity, is liable, upon coming in contact with the wires of other corporations, to cause injury or death to the employs of the latter while engaged in the performance of their duties, the corporation first referred to is relatively to such employes, under the duty of observing at least ordinary diligence not only in preventing such a contact but also in discovering and preventing its continuance even when occasioned by the negligence of others, including that of a corporation whose employes are thus exposed to danger.

2. The declaration alleging that the defendant's "feed wire," it being a wire charged with a high potential current of electricity, was at the time of the killing of the plaintiff's husband, "negligently and carelessly permitted by the defendant to rest upon and be in immediate contact with a call wire of the company which was the master of the deceased, and the charge as a whole making it sufficiently clear to the jury that the plaintiff must prove the negligence thus alleged, and also that it occasioned the death of her husband before she would be entitled to a recovery, the defendant's request to charge that she could recover only upon some act or acts of negligence alleged in the declaration was fairly covered.

3. If, while upon a pole of considerable distance above the ground a person is so burned, shocked and put in pain by a current of electricity as to lose his strength or consciousness and the control of his movements and in consequence falls to the ground and dies, it may be safely asserted that his death was caused by the electric current, whether, in case there had been no fall from the pole, death would have ensued or not.

4. Although the declaration alleged nothing as to any "prospect of increased earnings" on the part of the deceased, it was not, under the facts of this case, improper for the judge while instructing the jury as to the measure of damages, to state to them, in a general way, that they might consider such prospect, if any; he at the same time and in the same connection appropriately instructing them that they might also consider his "diminution of capacity to earn money as the result of growing years and infirmities of age."

5. There was no material error in rejecting evidence; the law as to contributory negligence was, in substance, fairly submitted by the judge to the jury, and even if the damage ought to have been apportioned on account of such negligence on the part of the deceased, the amount of the verdict was not so large as to show with complete certainty that this was not done; the verdict found was warranted, and on the whole there was no abuse of discretion in denying a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

N. J. & T. A. Hammond, for plaintiff in error.

Marshall J. Clarke, contra.

Conley v. Key. Before Judge Lumpkin. Fulton superior court.

Atkinson, J.—A person who, as agent for another, swears to the truth of a petition to obtain an attachment as for a contempt because of an alleged violation of an injunction, is so far a witness in such proceeding as that affidavits filed by the defendant in support of his answer tending, by proof of bad character, to impeach the credit of such agent, are privileged, and matters therein recited pertinent to that point are not libelous and cannot be made the basis of an action for libel either as against an attorney offering such affidavits in evidence, the defendant or the witnesses making such affidavits.

Judgment affirmed.

D. P. Hill, W. R. Hodgson and A. A. Manning, for plaintiff in error.

Thomas W. Latham and James L. Key, contra.

Camp v. Southern Banking and Trust Company. Before Judge Van Epps. City court of Atlanta.

Lumpkin, J—1. Where, in the course of its regular business, a partnership had been accustomed to accept drafts drawn upon it by another, and to pay the same to a bank at which they had been regularly discounted, and the bank, within the knowledge of the partnership while yet existing, still held one of these drafts which had not been paid, the bank was, under these circumstances, such a creditor of the partnership as to be entitled to actual notice of its dissolution.

2. As to this creditor, mere proof of the publication in a newspaper of a notice of dissolution was not, of itself and without more, sufficient to discharge the partnership from liability upon a draft of the kind above indicated, which was in part renewal of a former one duly accepted by the partnership, and upon which latter draft there was an acceptance in the partnership name, although the entering of the same was the unauthorized act of one of the partners, done after the dissolution had, in fact, taken place.

3. In such a case, the bank was not affected by information given to one of its messengers by a member of the former partnership, to whom the draft upon which the partnership was confessedly liable and which was subsequently renewed was presented, to the effect that the partnership had been dissolved and that the other partner was liable for its debts, this information not having in fact been communicated to the bank itself, and it appearing that this messenger's agency was confined to collecting commercial papers, and also that it was not within the scope of his business or duty either to report the responses of persons who refused to pay papers presented, or to arrange with such persons or with others for a renewal of the same.

4. It is incumbent upon one alleging that the agency of such a collector extended to receiving and communicating to his principal information as to the dissolution of a partnership, to affirmatively prove the authority or duty of the collector so to so.

Judgment affirmed.

Mayson & Hill for plaintiff in error.

Brandon & Arkwright contra.

Carlton v. Grissom & Co. Before Judge Westmoreland. City court of Atlanta.

Atkinson, J.—1. Where an action is instituted against two persons upon a joint liability, the declaration to some extent indicating that such liability was that of a partnership, it is competent thereafter to amend the declaration by more distinctly alleging that the liability sued upon was incurred by the defendants as partners in the prosecution of a partnership business.

2. Though one may not actually be the partner of another person, he may nevertheless become liable as such a partner if he represent to persons dealing with himself and such other person that they are partners, and upon the faith of such representation a credit is extended to the supposed partnership of which he represents himself to be a member.

3. The charge of the court on the law of partnership announced correct principles of law and was appropriately adjusted to the evidence, and it appearing that the evidence offered in support of the allegations contained in the declaration, as amended, was sufficient to support the verdict, this court will not overrule the discretion of the trial judge in refusing to grant a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

Simmons & Corrigan for plaintiff in error.

Walter R. Brown contra.

Morris & Co. v. Reed Bros. & Co. Before Judge Van Epps. City court of Atlanta.

Simmons, C. J.—1. The verdict being the necessary result of the evidence, and the evidence being sufficient, and upon the controlling questions in the case not conflicting, it is not cause for a new trial that the verdict was directed by the trial judge.

2. An examination of the record discloses that no error of material consequence, if any at all, was committed, and no sufficient reason for reversing the judgment below has been shown. Judgment affirmed.

Mayson & Hill for plaintiff in error.

King & Anderson contra.

Ray v. Home and Foreign Investment and Agency Company, limited, et al. Before Judge Lumpkin. Fulton superior court.

Atkinson, J.—1. Where a deed to realty expressly recites that it is made to secure a specified promissory note, payable to the grantee or order, and confers upon "the holder of said note" a power of sale, it is sufficiently certain that such deed intended to confer and did confer this power upon the original grantee therein, whether, as matter of law, the power would or would not pass to his assignee of the note.

2. In the execution of such power by the grantee, it is not indispensably essential to the validity of a sale made thereunder that he should be actually present and personally conduct the sale.

3. One who, in dealing with a foreign corporation, borrows its money and secures the loan by a deed to realty containing a power of sale, is estopped from denying the right of such corporation to have this power conferred upon it, or to exercise the same when conferred; nor will it be presumed in advance that such corporation in the exercise of the power of sale will not act through a duly authorized officer or agent.

Judgment affimred.

W. R. Hammond and L. R. Ray for plaintiff in error.

Payne & Tye contra.

Odell v. City of Atlanta. Before Judge Lumpkin. Fulton superior court.

Lumpkin, J.—A so-called "business," conducted for the purpose of enabling persons to bet upon horse races, though not made criminal by any statute of this state, is contrary to public policy, and is not such a useful or necessary occupation as that a city may not, by appropriate ordinance, make penal and prevent the carrying on of the same and it is perfectly lawful and proper to enforce such ordinance against any one violating its provisions, notwithstanding the fact that he may have been granted by the city a license generally to do business on commission.

Judgment affirmed.

Glenn & Rountree for plaintiff in error.

J. A. Anderson and George Westmoreland contra.

IN INSURANCE CIRCLES.

Annual Meeting of the Georgia Association of Life Insurers.

Mr. J. T. Dargan, of the Imperial Insurance Company, of this city, is down in Florida on a business and pleasure trip.

Mr. F. C. Stockdell, who has been for the past week at Gaffneys, S. C., is back at his office in the Equitable.

A new fire agency will begin business here this week.

The Vindicator says the southern departments in Atlanta are all said to have made good underwriting profits in 1895. Some companies making as much as 15 per cent over and above all expenses.

The members of the Georgia Association of Life Insurers hold their annual meeting today at noon in the Kimball house. Governor Atkinson, Insurance Commissioner Wright and others will make addresses.

Mr. Louis C. Phillips, of Charlotte, N. C., late general agent for a number of years for the Michigan Mutual Life, for the Carolinas, is now manager for the Kansas Mutual Life in this city.

The Mutual Life claim for $12,719 for evidence against Dr. Mayers, the life insurance swindler, has been allowed by the New York board of estimate.

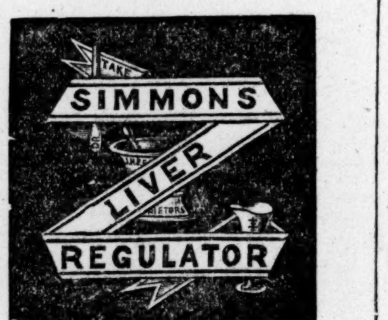
Dr. Wm. D. Morgan succeeds the late Dr. A. W. Barrows as medical director of the Phoenix Mutual Life.

Atlanta will add another life company to her insurance roll this week. This city seems to be the Mecca for insurance agents.

THE TWO WILLIES RETURN.

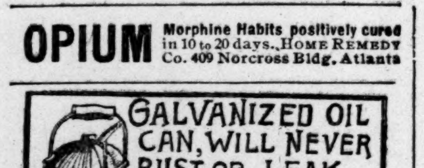
Boys Who Left the Home for the Friendless Go Back to It.

Willie Thomas and Willie Thomaston, the two boys who ran away from the Home for the Friendless last week, tired of their contact with the world yesterday and returned to the institution which they so unexpectedly departed from. The boys gave an account of their experience in battling with cold and hunger on the streets. They state that they remained in the city and passed the time walking about the streets. The police were asked to lookout for the boys but they failed to find them.



Sure Cure
FOR DYSPEPSIA.

OPIUM Morphine Habits positively cured in 10 to 20 days. HOME REMEDY Co. 409 Norcross Bldg. Atlanta



GALVANIZED OIL CAN, WILL NEVER RUST, OR LEAK
25¢
KING HARDWARE Co.

WANTED—Houses.

WANTED—To rent from owner alone, one seven or eight-room house, nice, new and convenient, good location; north side preferred. Want to board owner for rent. Address Mrs. E. V. R., No. 15 East Harris street, city. jan21-tue sun

INSTRUCTION.

MISS RUSSELL will give instruction in elocution and oratory. Voice development and deep breathing specialties. Graduate of College of Elocution and Oratory, Washington, D. C. Address postoffice box 583.

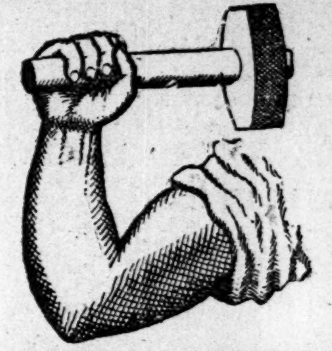
TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

WILLIAMS TYPEWRITERS, Edison new mimeographs and their supplies. Typewriter, desks, second-hand machines. 'Phone 116. Edwin Hardin, No. 15 Peachtree. jan21-1m

ROOMS—WANTED—ROOMS.

TWO GENTLEMEN (brothers) desire furnished room, southern exposure in private residence. Address with price and location, postoffice box 573, city.

WANTED—Desk room or part of office, upstairs preferred. Give location and price. Postoffice box 573, city.



"PERFECTION IN FIRE INSURANCE."

"The Security of a Stock Company—the Many Advantages of a Mutual, Combined."

MECHANICS'
Mutual Fire Insurance
COMPANY
OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.
Chartered in 1883 by a Special Act of the Legislature.

A. S. J. GARDNER, Pres.; R. E. L. EVANS, Sec.; W. E. EVANS, Gen'l Manager;

MILTON A. CANDLER, WILLIAM S. THOMSON,
CANDLER & THOMSON,
Counsel for the Company.

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CHARTERED IN 1881.
THE ATHENS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF ATHENS, GEORGIA
GENERAL OFFICES, ATLANTA.

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A. S. J. GARDNER, Vice President.
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Z. H. CLARK, Banker, Cochran.

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☞ These companies respectfully solicit the patronage of the people of Atlanta and state of Georgia, and quote them the prevailing rates upon every description of insurable property, but promise the policy-holders a share in the profits at the end of each year, and THIS WITHOUT A DOLLAR OF LIABILITY OF ASSESSMENT ON THEIR PART.

PERMANENT GUARANTEE FUND OR SURPLUS.

Mechanics' Mutual Fire Insurance Company......	$25,000.00
Athens Mutual Fire Insurance Company......	*$10,000.00

*At the annual meeting of the Company in April this amount will be increased to $25,000.00

AGENCIES
IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF THE STATE.

☞ For fifty years the great Southern Mutual of Athens has steadily demonstrated to the people of Georgia that the purely mutual plan of fire insurance is the correct one, and we venture the assertion that there is not a single risk in the state that cannot be secured for that company if it will assume it. The charters of both the Mechanics' and Athens Mutual Insurance Companies are very liberal, and similar to that of the Southern Mutual, and were granted by special legislative acts.

☞ "What has been done can be done again." Foster and encourage with your patronage these home institutions and by so doing you will aid in materially reducing the cost of FIRE INSURANC ETHAT INSURES.

General Offices and City Departments—Nos. 229 and 231 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

☞ Gentlemen of integrity and standing desiring to represent one or both companies in districts where agencies have not as yet been established are respectfully invited to address

☞ A. N. OLDFIELD. City Solicitor and Inspector.
W. E. EVANS, General Manager.

FURNITURE.

GREAT BARGAINS in our entire stock, furniture, carpets, mantels, bedding, at Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company. jan21-2t

WANTED—Persons having furniture, stoves, heating apparatus or restaurant and hotel outfits who expect to use same at Nashville exposition should correspond for storage or sale of same to Sulzbacher Co., Nashville, Tenn., or Kelley Transfer Co., Atlanta. jan-11-18t e o d

500 CHEAP hotel suites, solid oak; spring mattresses, pillows, comforts, sheets, at less than half price. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty. jan21-2t

FURNITURE—Everybody calls on Griswold & Martin to buy, sell and exchange furniture; packing done on short notice. Griswold & Martin, 115 Whitehall street. jan14 1m

BIG CUT—A beautiful $500 black walnut suite for $75. An elegant $100 walnut sideboard for $35, used short while. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty. jan21-2t

FURNITURE PACKED—We take special pains in packing and shipping furniture, crockery, etc. Call and get our prices. Griswold & Martin, 115 Whitehall street. jan 14-1m.

MATRIMONIAL.

CORRESPOND with the opposite sex for improvement, amusement or matrimony. Address National Corresponding Club, Knoxville, Tenn.

LOST.

LOST—Black handbag between Beecher street, West End, and corner Whitehall and Humphries, containing money, pair glasses, etc. Reward if returned to 26 Beecher street.

LOST—One English mastif, marked like a Jersey, about the size of a large ordinary dog; answers to "Wing." Return to 52 Walker street and receive reward. J. R. Dillon.

LOST—Will the lady who took yesterday afternoon by mistake from the Atlanta Woman's Club rooms, 517 Grand building, a silk umbrella marked "Hunter & Erwin, Chattanooga, Tenn.," return to Mrs. W. P. Pattillo, 171 East Fair street?

LOST—In woman's building, one box of wood carvings; liberal reward will be paid for its return and no questions asked. Apply Mrs. Sharpe, at woman's building. jan-11-2w.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—$25,000 Georgia 4½ bonds, due 1916; $5,000 (or any part) Eagle and Phenix first mortgage gold 6 per cent bonds at 86; a few shares of Eagle and Phenix stock at 28½; buyer gets the 3 per cent February 1st dividend; offers considered. Wanted, Columbus, Savannah, Atlanta, Augusta and Macon bonds. John Blackmar Company, stock and bond brokers, Columbus, Georgia. jan19-3t sun mon tues

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—My residence, corner Peachtree and Sixth streets; most liberal terms if taken at once. Isaac S. Boyd. jan12-14t

FOR SALE OR RENT—10-room house, 361 Capitol avenue; prefer to sell, as house is too nice a place for renting purposes. Apply to T. W. Baxter, 210 Norcross building. jan1-tf.

BOARDERS WANTED.

WANTED—Boarders. Newly furnished rooms, with or without board, hot and cold baths, at 134 Ivy street, just in rear of Grand opera house.

WANTED BOARDERS—Large front room upstairs, with dressing room and closet; also two bright, connecting rooms on first floor with private bath, close in, good fare. References exchanged. 127 Capitol avenue. jan19-1w.

I CAN ACCOMMODATE a couple without children or two young men in nice front room with board; in good neighborhood; on car line; no other boarders. Call and see me at 24 Highland avenue. jan19-1w

WANTED BOARDERS at Delbridge hotel; also rooms without board at cheap prices. Call at once. Eugene Elder, clerk. jan15-1w.

BOARDERS WANTED—At Delbridge hotel, corner Forsyth and Trinity avenue; reasonable rates for first-class accommodations; furnished rooms also, without board. Eugene Elder, clerk. jan18-2w

WANTED BOARDERS—At 103 Washington street; permanent couple or several gentlemen to occupy a handsome large room. Refined neighborhood. jan16-3t-thur-sun-tues

MONEY TO LOAN.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

$1,000, $2,000, $2,500, $3,500, $5,000 to lend at once upon city property at low rates. We also make a specialty of larger loans upon business property. Weyman & Connors, 825 Equitable building.

ON ALL VALUABLES, diamonds, jewelry, etc.; liberal and confidential. Henry H. Schaul, 56 Decatur street, near Pryor street.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgage loans on property in or near Atlanta. Money always on hand. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases. Rates depend on the security. Large and good loans very cheap

T. W. BAXTER & CO. negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and choice improved Georgia farm lands at low rates of interest. No. 210 Norcross B'ding, Atlanta, Ga.

WITHOUT real estate you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office 5th floor Temple Court, Joseph N. Moody, cashier.

RILEY-GRANT Company negotiates loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 S. Broad street.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., 210 Norcross building, have from $5,000 to $50,000 to lend upon central property at 6 per cent.

MONEY ON HAND to lend at 6, 7 and 8 per cent straight on real estate in Fulton and DeKalb counties; also monthly payment loans; good notes and building and loan stock bought. W. A. Foster, No. 2 North Broad st.

FARM LOANS in 50 miles of Atlanta, promptly negotiated by W. P. Davis, attorney, 613 Temple Court. jan 5—tf

TRADER'S COMPANY negotiates loans on real estate. Coty property to exchange for good farms or timber land. Bank stocks for sale. 47 N. Broad street. jan12-1y

LOANS made on personal property, diamonds, etc. or good notes; business strictly private. Loan, care Constitution. jan-19-4t-sun mon tu wed

MONEY—I have it to loan on real estate or good collaterals. If you want it, come direct to me and make arrangements yourself. Foreign monies and exchange bought and sold. George S. May. jan 19 tf

MONEY TO LOAN—Short time loans at reasonable rates. Money ready. No delay. Parrott & Stearns, 20½ S. Broad st. jan 14-12t-tu thur su.

FOR RENT—Furnished Houses.

FURNISHED HOUSE—Two-story residence, elegantly furnished, all modern improvements; will rent cheap if taken at once. Call and see. 422 Whitehall st. jan 19-1w.

ROOM FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Parties wishing to do light housekeeping can get an elegant front room and kitchen in private family in splendid neighborhood, at satisfactory price. Call and see Mrs. Ellis, 24 Highland avenue. jan19-1w

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—To a gentleman, well furnished room, No. 19 West Cain street.

ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished, nice, new 3-room residence on St. Charles avenue; gas, water, stable and all conveniences. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

FOR RENT—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; also have rooms furnished for light housekeeping. Special low prices now made. Delbridge hotel, corner Trinity avenue and Forsyth streets, Eugene Elder, clerk. jan 19-1w.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—My former residence, 263 Washington street; 13 rooms, barn, etc.; large garden, good shades, elegant lawn. Apply to W. L. Abbott, 15 Peachtree street.

FOR RENT—Second and third floors, 49 Whitehall; also 6-room residence, 195 Forest avenue. E. C. Crichton, 402 Kiser building. jan19-2w

FOR RENT—A nice 6-room cottage, 5 acres of tillable land, besides a nice grove; in two miles of union depot, on north side; good transportation; price $15. 9 East Alabama street. jan 4 tf

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—For a first-class hotel, a No. 1 night clerk, meat cook, and head waiter. Address Constitution, this city.

WANTED—Salesman to sell complete line of lubricating oils and greases; good opportunity to proper party. Garland Refining Company, Cleveland, O. jan21-7t

THE COLUMBIA Hosiery Company, which sells to the consumer direct, wants good men for southern Georgia and Florida. Write Detering, 105 Luckie, Atlanta. jan19-4t

WANTED—A first-class bookkeeper; small salary to start. State salary and experience—one who understands typewriting. Address Packer, care Constitution.

$4.50 PER 1,000 CASH for distributing circulars. Inclose 4c. U. S. Distributing Bureau, Chicago. jan 12-4t-sun

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Some outdoor position by educated northerner. New York, care Constitution office.

WANTED—Situation. Experienced cabinet maker, German, also three years behind counter. F. L., 390 North avenue, city.

POSITION—Wanted with good firm; six years' experience in retail trade. Salary no object. Best references. W. X., care Constitution.

WANTED—Work of any kind by boy of eighteen, well recommended. Address W. F. L., care Constitution.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

A LADY wishes position as manager and trimmer in millinery department, southern city. Best references given. Address M., 1124 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Salesman.

$50 TO $150 PAID salesmen for cigars; experience unnecessary; special inducements to dealers. Folk & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$60 TO $150 paid salesmen for cigars; experience not necessary; extra inducements to customers. Bishop & Kline, St. Louis, Mo.

$25 PER WEEK and expenses to sell cigars; experience unnecessary; special inducements to dealers. Folk & Co., St. Louis, Mo. jan16-6t

WANTED—Middle-aged white or colored woman for nurse. Room on lot. References required. Apply 93 Elizabeth street, Inman Park. jan 14-6t.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Butcher's scales, tools and meat block; must be in good condition and cheap. Wanted immediately. N. P. L., this office.

WANTED—One second-hand folding desk. State price. Must be cheap. Address T. Y., care Constitution.

PERSONAL.

WALTER SHIVERS, W. E. Campbell, J. T. Brown, Shivers, Campbell & Co., 166 Whitehall street, plumbers and gas fitters; telephone 2313. We will repair your bursted pipes on short notice. We do our own work. jan 17—3t fri sun tues

ALL KINDS of plating done and chandeliers refinished at 84 N. Broad street. South Plating Co., Tel. 849. jan16-1m-e-o-d

NOTICE is hereby given that we will apply to council for retail liquor license at 84 Decatur street. S. Samuels & Co. jan 17—5t

ROOMS—With or Without Board.

FURNISHED ROOMS at Delbridge hotel, with or without board. Eugene Elder, clerk. jan18-2w

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

IF YOU WANT to purchase a good work mule, call at 33 Ivy street and secure a bargain or make an exchange. jan15-4t—e-o-d

FOR SALE—Those two gentle ponies and double-seated surrey used by the Model Cafe Co., and suitable for ladies or children to drive, or for quick delivery in any mercantile business; can be seen at Milam & Patterson's stable. Apply to M. C. Sulzbacher, at J. B. Smith's, 12 and 14 Broad street. jan-11-18t-e o d

FOR SALE—80 well-broke, sound and acclimated horses, suitable for all purposes. Apply stable, 61 Loyd street. jan-19-1m

WANTED—Real Estate.

I WANT to buy a neat 4-room house in quiet neighborhood; will pay $20 per month until paid for. Address, giving location and price, C. O. D., care Constitution.

Nothing Doubtful

About our diamonds! We cannot afford to handle and sell any but first-class stones. We want you to feel and to know that if your diamonds come from us they are all right. And there is no question about the price being correct.

Julius R. Watts & Co.
Jewelers, 57 Whitehall.
Cash paid for old gold and silver.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

OUR STOCK of fruit and produce must be closed out by February 1st. In order to do so we offer it to the public at absolute cost. If you are looking for bargains call at No. 2 South Broad and investigate.

FOR SALE—If you are building a house you can get tiles in odd lots at one-third original cost. A. J. M., care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Handsome office and veranda railing, Cypress, hard oil finish, beautiful, very cheap. Call and see it. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta street.

WANTED—Agents.

$75 PER MONTH—Ladies and men to establish a business of their own. Enclose 20 cts. for particulars and samples. Dunn & Co., 230 E. 22d st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE for our superior, made-to-order clothing; prices surprisingly low; goods selling easily at a big profit; no previous experience necessary; spring samples now ready; complete agency outfit furnished free. Write for particulars. Mention this paper. Strauss Bros., America's leading tailors, 185 Van Buren street, Chicago. dec31-26t sun tues sat sun

For Sale

By C. H. Girardeau, 8 East Wall St., Kimball House.

$2,250 WILL BUY the prettiest cottage on the south side, on Loyd street, near Dodd avenue; has five beautiful rooms with large reception hall; finished in natural pine; cabinet mantels in each room; substantially built by competent day labor with first-class material; excellent neighborhood, splendid elevation, healthy section, fine water, convenient to five car lines; interior is built for convenience, comfort and beauty; will easily rent for $225 to $240 per year. See me at once if you want a bargain, for I will have it completed within a week from date. C. H. Girardeau, 8 East Wall street.

MONEY can always be had on good notes and collaterals. Checks and Drafts on city and out-of-town Banks cashed after regular banking hours. TOLLESON'S BANK, 21 and 22, SECOND FLOOR INMAN BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

MONEY TO LOAN.

C. C. L. Co.

On Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Guns, Musical Instruments. Business strictly confidential. We have a large assortment of unredeemed pledges in watches and diamonds for sale cheap. CAPITAL CITY LOAN CO., 24 Marietta street, between Peachtree and Broad.

FOR RENT

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 50 North Broad Street, Corner Walton.

10-r. h., 169 Vine and West Hunter	$40 00
10-r. h., 660 S. Pryor	18 00
6-r. h., 316 Crew	25 00
9-r. h., 65 Houston	60 00
9-r. h., 421 Piedmont	40 00
8-r. h., 125 Auburn	35 00
6-r. h., 65 Linden	30 00
9-r. h., 425 Piedmont	37 00
10-r. h., 482 North Boulevard	40 00
12-r. h., 897 Peachtree	75 00
13-r. h., 31 Gilmer	35 00
9-r. h., 378 Piedmont	35 00
7-r. h., 37 East Fair	31 50
8-r. h., 27 Luckie, February 1st	35 00
10-r. h., 129 West Peachtree	50 00
7-r. h., 6 Hunnicutt	25 00

We move all parties renting from us absolutely free.

New Styles and Shapes in Visiting Cards and Wedding Invitations.

Messrs. J. P. Stevens & Bro. are introducing some new shapes in society stationery which are becoming very popular with those who desire "the very latest." The rush of Christmas work now being over, they can execute orders promptly. The reputation of this house for the manufacture of fine stationery is so great that they are receiving orders from the north and west. It is an acknowledged fact that for exquisite taste in designing and the use of high-grade stationery in their production Messrs. J. P. Stevens & Bro. are leaders. Their prices are also very moderate.

a

fraud!!!

many dealers practice this on you—look out—don't permit this imposition. when you ask for

canadian club
old oscar pepper
four aces

be sure to see that the bartender don't sell you inferior whiskey from

re-filled bottles.

bluthenthal & bickart "b.&b." fine whiskeys.
marietta and forsyth sts.
hello! no. 378.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

WE CURE OUR PATIENTS.

In cases private and of a delicate nature, Dr. H. N. Stanley & Co., are Masters of their Profession; don't mention all diseases flesh is heir to, not necessary. Patients can judge and govern themselves accordingly. Call on or address Dr. H. N. Stanley & Co., 2½ Marietta St., Room 209 Norcross Buld'g, Cor. of Marietta & Peachtree Streets, Atlanta, Ga. All correspondence strictly confidential.
Office Hours: 8 to 12 M., 2 to 6, 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 to 1 P. M.

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WEATHER FORECASTS FOR 1896.

Issued quarterly during the year. Price 25c.

THE WHOLE TRUTH IN A NUT-SHELL.

500 Pages. 10,000 Facts. 1,000 Topics.

An Encyclopedic volume of Agricultural, Official, Statistical, Historical, Political and General Information, compiled for the every-day use of every-day people.

PUT IT ON THE LIST OF THINGS YOU NEED.

Weather forecasts for the year 1896 by Professor Charles H. Lillingstone, son-in-law, pupil and assistant to the late Professor John H. Tice, the admitted discoverer of the electro-planetary system, upon which weather forecasts are based.
For sale by city news dealers.

CRANK SIFTER ONLY 10¢ LATEST OUT
KING HARDWARE Co.

We Manufacture
—ALL KINDS—
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, CASES, Etc.

THE ROLLER TRAY TRUNK
THE MOST CONVENIENT TRUNK EVER DEVISED.
S. W. ROUNTREE & BRO.
TRUNK AND BAG COMPANY,
57 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga., And Richmond Va.

Excelsior Boiler Compound
"DRY POWDER" for
Locomotive & Stationary Boilers
Easiest to Handle.
Good Results.
Adapted to all GRADES OF WATER.
B. M. SCHERMERHORN,
349 N. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DOWN TO HIS DEATH

A Carpenter Falls from an Exposition Building and Is Fatally Hurt.

A TRAGIC SCENE IT WAS

He Had Been Happy All Day and Was Glad the Fair Was at an End.

HAD CONSTRUCTED HIS OWN DEATH TRAP

Nailed on the Very Timber Three Months Ago Which Sent Him to His Fatal Injury.

From a beam forty feet high on the ruins of the Georgia manufacturers' building, at the exposition grounds, John W. Brittain, a carpenter about thirty-two years old, fell headlong on the flooring below at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and met an awful fate.

The accident was caused by his own carelessness. Seated astride the big beam which he thought was braced above Brittain suddenly sawed it in twain, when it crashed downward, hurling him on his head with terrific force. He was picked up limp and unconscious. It was thought that he was dead, but by the time of the arrival of the ambulance he regained his strength and began to throw his arms about in a wild, helpless manner. He was taken to the hospital, where it was found that his skull was severely fractured. The doctors declared his recovery improbable, and his death was expected at any time.

Brittain was one of the most skilled laborers in the employment of the Woodward Lumber Company. He came to Atlanta from Chicago, where he has a brother well known as a carpenter. When the exposition came on the young man was placed in charge of the erection of several large buildings. He was in every respect one of the best trained men in the service of the company and whenever a job of difficult nature was on hand Brittain was always the man singled out to look after it. He was an expert in what is known among carpenters as "high work," and whenever there was any climbing to be done it was he who was selected.

Built His Own Tomb.

It was a strange coincidence that the very beam which will cause the death of the young man was placed there by his own hands. The very nails that gave way and sent him to his horrible fate were driven there months before with his own hammer. Brittain erected his own death-trap.

The Georgia manufacturers' building was hastily constructed. It was built for the manufacturers' association by the Woodward Lumber Company, at an expense of $7,500, with the understanding that at the close of the fair the building was to revert to the lumber company. In the construction of the building the idea was kept in view that it would be torn down soon after the fair and there were some changes made in the original plan so that the lumber used in the building might be kept intact.

Some time before the building at the fair was commenced there stepped into the office of the foreman of the lumber company a young man of good appearance, who said that he was a carpenter and desired work. He said that he was from Chicago, where he had done a good deal of work in the way of constructing big buildings and he asked that he be given employment in that line at the fair grounds. His name was placed on the books as "J. W. Brittain," and he was put to work immediately. It was soon found that he was above the average and the more difficult tasks were assigned to him.

He was employed on the manufacturers' building almost entirely and placed together the heavy beams and timbers that supported the big structure. When the work of demolition began last week Brittain was placed at the task of tearing down the heavy rafters. Last week he worked in the front part of the building. One side was completely demolished. It was the construction of the beams on the side of the building which caused the carpenter to attempt the apparently foolist act of sitting on the rafter yesterday afternoon and sawing it off under him. He thought the timbers were braced like those upon which he was at work last week. Without thinking to examine he began to saw the timber in twain, when suddenly it snapped and sent him down to his death.

"I'm Glad It's Through."

When Brittain came from his boarding place at 31 Cone street yesterday morning he was in his usual good humor. He laughed and talked with his companions and chatted gayly all the way to the grounds.

"I'm glad," he said to his roommate, Brisco Williams, "that this fair is almost over. Just a little while now and I can go home to see them all."

This bright mood continued during the day. The young man had finished eating his dinner. There were three big beams overhead which were cut down. They had served as braces to the roof and were shaped as the figure "4." Brittain placed a ladder against the middle post and mounted to the top with his hatchet and his saw. He had no thought of what was to follow. Just as he had done with the beams on the other side of the house, he placed himself in the angle and began to saw away above his head. He thought that the timber would hold.

He had been sawing away and whistling for some minutes. The timber was almost severed. In a moment there was a crash. The heavy wood work fell. Brittain went to the floor with a wild scream for help.

When his companions looked down a horrible sight met their gaze. The planks of the flooring had been removed. The back of his head just above the muscles in the neck had struck a heavy plank. The skull was crushed in like a shell and the blood was staining the ground in a steady stream. The body was lying apparently lifeless between the parralel joists.

As soon as possible the men with whom he was working rushed to his help. He was lifted to the floor. Water was dashed in his face. Some one forced a whisky flask between his teeth, with the hope that he might be revived. Others had rushed to the police headquarters, where the ambulance was ordered from the Grady hospital. It was a run of nearly two miles for the ambulance but the trip was made as speedily as possible. He was removed at once. His friends have notified his family in Chicago.

The doctors have little hope for his recovery.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

October Term, 1895—Order of Circuit and Cases Undisposed Of.

Stone Mountain..	2	Rome	22
Middle	10	Tallapoosa	15
Augusta	18	Coweta..	5
Eastern	18	Flint	10
Macon	29	Ocmulgee	13
Northern	30	Chattahoochee ..	36
Western	10	Pataula	12
Northeastern	9	Southwestern	20
Blue Ridge	8	Albany	8
Cherokee	13		

Proceedings Yesterday.

Douglas Butler v. The State. Argued.

Henry Hawks et al. v. The State. Briefs submitted.

Horace Nicholson v. The State. Argued.

Stone Mountain Circuit.

R. M. Robinson v. Powell Donahoo et al. Argued.

Georgia Railroad and Banking Company v. Ernest F. Clarke. Argued.

Mrs. S. C. Bailey et al. v. Almand & George. Argued.

J. B. Swanton v. A. Haas et al. Withdrawn.

E. Dawson v. E. Briscoe et al. Argued.

Adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, taken at this season, will make you feel strong and vigorous and keep you from sickness later on.

MUNYON

HONEST TESTIMONIALS

FROM PEOPLE WELL-KNOWN IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD

ARE POSITIVE PROOF

That Munyon's Remedies Cure Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and the Most Obstinate Diseases.

Ask Your Druggist for Munyon's Guide to Health, Select a 25-Cent Remedy and Cure Yourself.

Mr. Frank Oppenheim, 5 Whitaker street, Savannah, Ga., says: "I was a sufferer from rheumatism for a long time. The stiffness, soreness and lameness were often so great as to cause great difficulty in using my limbs. Many different remedies were recommended, but none of them gave relief. Finally, I began to take Munyon's Rheumatism Cure, and found almost immediate improvement. By continuing the pellets for a few weeks I was completely cured. I can use my limbs as well as ever, and, thanks to Munyon's Remedies, I am entirely free from Rheumatism."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure never fails to relieve in 1 to 3 hours, and cures in a few days. Price, 25c.
Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure is guaranteed to cure all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price, 25c.
Munyon's Catarrh Remedies positively cure. Price, 25c each.
Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins and groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price, 25c.
Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women. Price, 25c.
Asthma Cure, with Asthma Herbs, $1.
Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervousness and builds up the system. Price, 25c.
Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price, 25c.
Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price, 25c.
Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price, 25c.
Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price, $1.
A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, 25c a bottle.
Personal letters to Professor Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned South American appetizer and invigorator, cures dyspepsia, diarrhoea, fever and ague.

TO THE PUBLIC—Why not save money? What is the use to send for other plumbers when you can have J. B. Bowen, traveling plumbing shop, to drive up to your door and repair your plumbing without going back to the shop? Can do the work while the man is going to the shop. Don't forget the number and name, 45 East Hunter. Phone 521. 20 years' experience. jan 17—8t fri tues

The best regulator of the digestive organs and the best appetizer known is Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters. Try it.

Have you purchased one of the official exposition souvenir spoons? If not, you should have one. It is the King Cotton souvenir spoon. Write or call for description. Sold by Maier & Berkele, 30 Whitehall street.

Old School Books
Taken in exchange at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street. sep 1-tf.

Ten Dollars for a Name.

The Georgia Southern and Florida railway, in addition to their famous Pullman buffet trains, "Quick Step" and "Dixie Flyer," has inaugurated the fastest Pullman line in the south between Atlanta and Tampa, the route being the Central railroad to Macon, Georgia Southern and Florida to Jasper and Plant system to Tampa, leaving Atlanta daily at 7:30 p. m., arriving in Tampa 2:30 p. m. next afternoon; returning, leave Tampa 10:15 a. m., arriving in Atlanta at 7:45 a. m. As the names of its two Jacksonville Pullman trains have become household words, it desires to christen its new route with a name that will be as appropriate and popular as its two sisters. Mr. G. A. Macdonald, general passenger agent, Macon, has, therefore, offered a prize of ten dollars in gold for the most appropriate name, bearing in mind that the train passes the famous Suwanee river by daylight. All that is necessary is to send in this clipping, giving name of paper and date, together with the name and address of one or more persons who expect to visit Florida this season, to G. A. MACDONALD, G. P. A., G. S. & F. Ry., Macon, Ga.

D. G. HALL, T. P. A.,
12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
jan19-4t

Second-Hand School Books.
At reduced prices at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street. sep 1-tf.

Have you tried the Condo silver polish? Absolutely free from grit. Cleans discolored silverware quickly and without injury. Samples free. Maier & Berkele sole southern agents. jan 7 2w

Auction Sale of Japanese Goods.

Goods now on exhibition at 121 Whitehall street comprise elegant vases, useful ornaments, cups and saucers and embroideries, etc. Will be sold without reserve.

No. 8 Kimball House—New Ticket Office.

The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, Western and Atlantic railroad and the Georgia railroad have opened a new ticket office at No. 8 Kimball house. Call on me for tickets to any point west or east. No trouble to answer questions or to furnish any kind of information. Sleeping car berths can be reserved thirty days in advance. Office open all day and will be glad to wait on you. J. A. THOMAS, Ticket Agent, 8 Kimball House.
jan16-10t

TRAVELING PALACES

Of the Queen and Crescent Route.

The finest trains in the south are those from Atlanta via the Southern railway and Queen and Crescent route from Atlanta to Cincinnati and the north.

Through solid trains to Cincinnati. Through sleepers to Louisville.

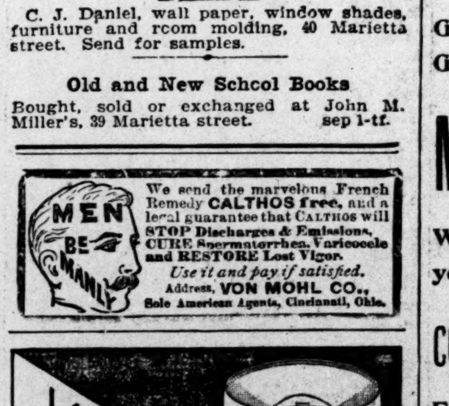
Be sure your tickets read via the Queen and Crescent route. dec 22—2m

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

Old and New School Books
Bought, sold or exchanged at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street. sep 1-tf.

MEN BE MANLY
We send the marvelous French Remedy CALTHOS free, and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will STOP Discharges & Emissions, CURE Spermatorrhea, Varicocele and RESTORE Lost Vigor.
Use it and pay if satisfied.
Address, VON MOHL CO., Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.



A Powerful Sale

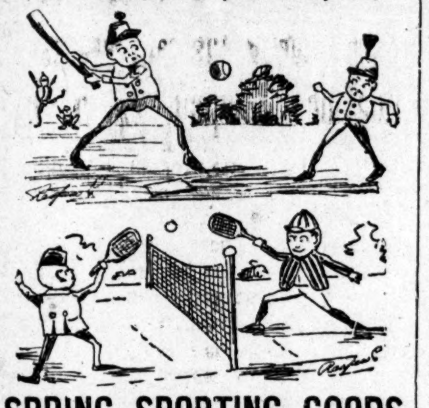
That is what is going on at this store. On handsome and elegant, fresh and stylish Suits and Overcoats for men and boys we save you about half the regular retail prices.

Eads-Neel Co

The Birds Build in the Spring So Do a Great Many People

The architects predict a large building season, and we have anticipated the wants of the public by putting in a large and handsome stock of builders' hardware. By large, we mean enough of one design to complete a residence or hotel By handsome, we mean artistic designs and the latest finishes. It is impossible to carry a stock needed for all the wants, and for this reason we have added to our store an elegant sample room. We will be pleased at any time to show you through it, and assure you that the designs and finishes shown you will equal any jewelry carried by any first-class jeweler in the country. Whether you expect to build or not, come in and look, as it will help to educate you to a class of artistic hardware you had never dreamed of. We handle only P. & F. Corbin's goods, which are the standard everywhere. Estimates furnished cheerfully.

The Clarke Hardware Company,
33 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.



SPRING SPORTING GOODS

Our new stock of Baseball, Tennis and out-door Sporting Goods for 1896 just received. We have not yet opened them, but will do so in a day or two. The north has heretofore held full sway in athletics, but the south, in this as in everything else, is forging to the front. We can furnish you complete catalogue of this class of goods, and will do so free of charge if you will drop us a postal. We have special prices to clubs and colleges.

The Clarke Hardware Company,
33 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

USEFUL AS WELL AS ORNAMENTAL
NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Brass Fire Sets, Andirons, Fenders, Coal Vases and Coal Hods, Chafing Dishes, Tin Toilet Sets, Fancy Japanese Waiters, English Decorated Tea Pots, Royal Turkey Roasters—best made.

A full line of House Furnishing Goods, Mantels, Tiles, Grates and Gas Fixtures.

Monitor Steel Ranges

We have sold them twenty-five years. Every one guaranteed.

COOK STOVES FROM $5 UP.

Everything retailed at wholesale prices for cash next ten days.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH COMPANY.

Master Commissioner's Sale

—OF—

CENTRAL RAILROAD PROPERTY

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern Division of the Southern District of Georgia. The Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia vs. the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York et al., and Other Consolidated Causes. In Equity.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the court in the above stated cause rendered on the 19th day of October, 1895, the undersigned, as master commissioner, will put up and expose for sale before the door of the county courthouse in Fulton county, in Atlanta, Ga., between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on Wednesday, February 5, 1896, all the right, title and interest of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia in the following property, to-wit:

I.
IN FULTON COUNTY.

All of land lot 154, and parts of land lots 155, 156, 169, 183, 202, 179, 144 and 145 in the 14th district of Fulton county; and parts of land lots 225 and 190 in the 17th district of Fulton county, the whole containing 839.23 acres, more or less, and fully described in a deed from Patrick Calhoun, trustee, to the Pulaski Investment Company, dated May 4, 1892. See book 105, page 461.

Part of original land lot 78 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, containing 4.6 acres, more or less, fully described in a deed from the heirs of Reuben Cone and Ami Williams to the Macon and Western railroad, June 9, 1869. See book M, page 392. This tract is occupied by freight tracks of the Central railroad, shop building and coach shed of the Western and Atlantic railroad; also by covered coal bin belonging to Atlanta Gas Company.

A certain tract of land lying east of Central railroad right of way at East Point, being part of land lot 157 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, except those portions sold to Blount & Hill and Blount & Bell. This tract being fully described in deed from T. N. Harris, March 28, 1854, to Macon and Western railroad and from Alexander Ratteree, March 20, 1854, to Macon and Western railroad, both recorded in book A, pages 30 and 31.

All of land lot 126 at East Point, containing 202½ acres, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, fully described in deed from R. B. Campbell to Macon and Western railroad, January 1, 1870, and from William Ezzard to Macon and Western railroad. See book N, pages 358 and 393.

II.
IN CLAYTON COUNTY.

All of lot 50 in the 13th district of Clayton county. See deeds from G. W. Adair and Maggie Poole, book E, 460, book A, 288.

III.
IN HENRY COUNTY.

Part of lot 113 at Hampton in the 3d district of Henry county, containing 2.82 acres. See deed from C. L. Dupree, May 28, 1878, book T, page 330.

IV.
IN SPALDING COUNTY.

Part of lots 129 and 130 in the 3d district of Spalding county, known as the old Kirkpatrick place, containing 56.5 acres. See deeds from George B. Bucher and James U. Horne, trustee, May 6, 1889, and map attached, book R, page 345.

V.
IN PIKE COUNTY.

All the right, title and interest of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia in a tract of land at Milner, bounded on the north by Oak street, on the south by Spruce street, and on the east by railroad right of way, and on the west by Fourth street, as laid off and platted on a map from C. C. Mahon, dated September, 1865.

Property will be sold subject to the final adjudication of any claims to any portion thereof filed with George W. Owens, Esq., master of chancery, which may be undetermined at the time of the sale, notice of which will be given at the sale.

The sales shall be for cash and to the best and highest bidder for each piece of property. Before the final acceptance of any bid, the undersigned will require the bidder to pay to him in cash or in certified check on some solvent bank an amount equal to not less than 10 per cent of the bid. The balance of the bid shall be paid by the purchasers in cash on the confirmation of the sale by the court. The sale may be adjourned from time to time by the undersigned without further advertisement.

For further particulars as to the nature and description of the property advertised, the terms of the sale, claims to the same and other information, reference is hereby made to the said decree of October 19, 1895, and to the record in the above stated case.

WILLIAM R. LEAKEN,
Master Commissioner.
jan7 14 21 28

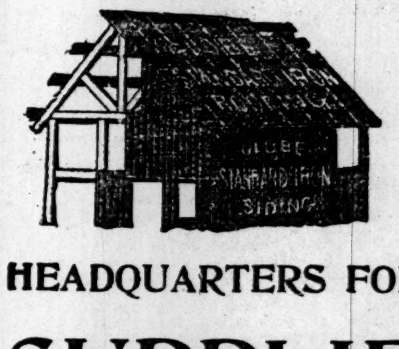
PETER LYNCH
95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.

In addition to his usual stock and great variety of seasonable goods, has on hand a large stock of port, sherry, Angelica, catawba, scuppernong, claret, champagne and other foreign and domestic wines; also imported French brandies, Irish whiskies, Jamaica rums, Holland gins, also Gibson's celebrated Cabinet and xxxx whiskies, and other brands of Gibson's celebrated liquors, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. There is nothing in the way of American liquors giving the satisfaction of Gibson's for purity and regularity of taste and quality. A large lot of fire crackers and Roman candles at his Whitehall street store, and at his branch store, 201 Peters street, which will be sold low during the holidays; also other Christmas tricks, all to be sold low. Terms cash.

Season Ending Sale

We are house cleaning. A general cleaning up from one end of the store to the other. Low prices, the powerful factor to do the work. We never carry over goods from season to season, and another thing, we never lose sight of the fact that ours is a business of reliable merchandise. See the values we are offering in MEN'S CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS and FURNISHINGS.

HIRSCH BROS.,
44 Whitehall Street.



WROUGHT IRON PIPE...
FITTINGS
---AND---
BRASS GOODS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR.....
SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
For Cotton and Woolen Mills, Oil Mills, Saw and Planing Mills
Railroads, Quarries, Machine Shops, Etc.
Send for Price List of New and Second-Hand Machinery.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.
ATLANTA GA

Telephone 511. **W.B. MORRIS.** 47 S. Broad St.
Construct all kinds of machinery, pipe work and plumbing in residences or shops. All orders promptly attended to; no delay; special care given to setting up and improving steam and water power; do all kinds of pipe work; all work guaranteed; satisfactory prices. Let me make you an estimate. When your pipe bursts telephone me and I will give it immediate attention.

RESIDENCE LOTS
IN
Atlanta's FINEST Suburb

Can now be purchased at a bargain. Manchester has made more solid progress, erected more and better homes than any other Atlanta suburb. It is an ideal residence place, the lots high and many of them well shaded. Fine educational facilities, pure water and hourly train to city.

Now is the time to buy. These lots will double in value within two years. For plats and other information call on or address NEW MANCHESTER CO., Atlanta, Ga.
or D. U. SLOAN, Manchester, Ga.

ANSLEY BROS.
Real Estate, Loans and Auctioneers

$2,200 for splendid lot, 97x155, on fine paved street, north side, one mile from Kimball house; worth fully twice as much, or will sell half of it.
$5,500—6-room house and nice lot, Jackson street; not too far out; elegant neighborhood.
$1,600—Fine lot, 70 feet front, in half block of Peachtree; a rare bargain.
$3,500—Best 8-room house on north side of city; new and all modern improvements; on nice street.
$8,700 for the cheapest lot on Peachtree street.
$1,900—Inman Park; beautiful lot and biggest bargain we ever offered; also, plenty of others at different prices.
West End—We have a fine list to offer.
Farms—Plenty of all kinds and prices.
Office, 12 East Alabama Street. 'Phone 363.

FOR RENT,
By D. P. Morris & Sons, the Special Renting Agents, 48 N. Broad St.

14-r. h., Boulevard........	$45 00
8-r. h., Whitehall, furnished......	60 00
8-r. h., Whitehall..........	40 00
9-r. h., E. Cain........	22 50
8-r. h., Logan avenue........	15 00
8-r. h., Yonge........	21 00
8-r. h., Luckie........	18 00
8-r. h., Ashby........	15 00
7-r. h., 13th street, in north Atlanta..	20 00
7-r. h., Summit avenue........	15 00
6-r. h., Edgewood, Ga........	14 00
6-r. h., Capitol avenue........	15 00
6-r. h., E. Pine........	22 50

Several farms near city also.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.

4-r. h., Windsor street, 40x160; $250 cash, balance $20 per month, 8 per cent, $1,500.
6-r. h., Woodward avenue, to exchange for farm, $3,000.
54x183 on car line, $250.
7-r. h., West Cain street, 50x200, $3,500.
3-r. h. and new barn 5½ miles out, to exchange for city property, $900.
2 good, nice cottages in three-quarter mile circle to exchange for farm; see this.
8-r. h., Crew street, 75x190, $5,250.
4 2-story brick stores, rents $85, to exchange for farm, $10,500.
30-acre farm nine miles out to exchange.
Call and see us for bargains.
J. B. ROBERTS,
No. 45 Marietta street.

To Home Seekers, Investors.

800 ACRE FARM and 12-room, 2-story house, Hancock county, seven miles of Sparta, Ga., for only $3,000.
JACKSON STREET—8-r. h., 2-story, all modern conveniences, corner lot for $7,000.
COTTAGE and large lot, 64x200 feet, close in, block and a half of governor's mansion, for $5,000.
$1,600 buys 5-r h., paved street, rented for $150 per annum.
We have a bargain that is a bargain in a West Peachtree lot.
MONEY TO LOAN at 7 and 8 per cent.
NORTHEN & DUNSON,
Thos. H. Northen, Walker Dunson. 409 Equitable building. Telephone 1208.

FEATHER DUSTERS LARGE STOCK 10¢ AND UP
KING HARDWARE Co

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,
Real Estate, Renting and Loans,
28 Peachtree St.

$3,000, $4,000 and other sums in bank to loan on real estate in or around Atlanta at reasonable rates. No delay. Money forthcoming as soon as attorney passes on title. If you want to make a loan it might be to your interest to call on us.

$5,000 buys beautiful lot 64x210 and house on East Cain street, close in. Terms easy.
$3,500 buys 8-room house, gas and water, lot 49x136, alley on side, on Houston near Jackson street. Terms easy.
We have places both improved and unimproved in all directions. If you want to buy or sell give us a call.
ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,
28 Peachtree street.

The Collier Estate
AT AUCTION
Tuesday, February 4, 1896.

Beginning at 10:30 a. m. at the courthouse we will sell that choice farm on Peachtree creek of 118 acres, one of the best tracts of land in Fulton county, and twelve lots on Walnut and Maple streets. At 12 o'clock we will sell on the premises, 57, 85, and 87 Whitehall street, stores, and 70 and 72 Broad street. Then at 2.30 p. m. we will sell on the premises, beginning at the Old Homestead, on Nelson street, then four beautiful building lots on Nelson street and one splendid ten-room, two-story residence, No. 75 Nelson street, on large lot. Then one vacant lot on Mangum street and houses and lots 63 and 69; then four lots on Chapel street, also a strip between Nelson street and the Southern railroad right of way. This is one of the largest estates ever put on the market to be sold for what it will bring, and all choice property. The terms are one-third cash, balance one and two years at 7 per cent interest. Look to this sale. Every piece will be sold and no mistake. Titles perfect; plats now being prepared.
J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.
G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate and Renting Agent
14 Wall St., Kimball House.

$3,000 will buy a well-built frame house, eight large, conveniently arranged rooms, with modern conveniences, on a corner lot, fronting 70 feet on Hunter street. This place cost the present owner $6,000, and is the best bargain on the market today.
$7,500 for a splendid manufacturing site on Georgia railroad, half-mile from depot.
$700 for a good 4-room house on Grant street; lot 26x90.
$800 for a lot, 55x132, on Bass street, 100 yards from South Pryor street.
I also have for sale several large vacant blocks in good location for renting property.
Take advantage of the present low prices and buy a bargain while you can.
G. W. ADAIR.